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Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879. NUMBER 39.

TERRIBLE ONSLAUGHT

PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE!

Loretto, Pa.

M. J. TEITELBAUM

STILL HOLDS THE FORT!

BETTER BARGAINS! BIGGER BUSINESS! THAN EVER BEFORE!

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS.

Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods!

[illegible] and Prices Unexcelled!

[illegible] NOT UNDERSOLD!

[illegible]

COME AND HEAR! COME AND BUY!

Pause! Ponder! Purchase!

[illegible]

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

HAT DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

M. J. TEITELBAUM,
LORETTO, PA.

HEAP!

[illegible]

Cheapest!

GEO. HUNTLEY

[illegible] LARGEST, BEST and MOST VARIED STOCK OF

Hardware!

Stoves, Tinware,

[illegible]

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

Builders' Hardware

CARPENTERS' TOOLS!

[illegible]

Buckeye Mowers, Horse Hay Rakes,

Rope and Pulleys,

Floor and Stove Oil Cloths

[illegible]

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

[illegible]

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

[illegible]

GEO. HUNTLEY.

General Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria on the

4th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of High Sheriff of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of the County of Cambria.

I ALSO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE AND MAKE KNOWN, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the house of Dan'l Donmyer, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Mukin, dec'd in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the court house in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: First Ward, at the school house in said ward; Second Ward, in the borough lock-up, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltz, in said ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cooperdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Richland's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East ward, in the court room in said ward; West ward, in grand jury room in the east ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Hager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First ward, at public school room No. 3, in said ward; Second ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third ward at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth ward, at the house of John Treitz, in said ward; Fifth ward, at the house of August Weigand, in said ward; Sixth ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First ward, at the lock-up, in said ward; Second ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade, to meet at the tin-shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Gets, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in Wilmore borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Flatt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the Council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the small store-house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the public house of Jacob Exam, in said township; Second division, at Rheam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officer, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 5, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for and to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1879.

THE
LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER,
Established in 1794.
DAILY and WEEKLY.

A NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL STATE CIRCULATION, widely known and read; approved and recognized by the representative men of the party as a fearless, independent and useful expounder and defender of Democratic ideas.

In view of the approaching fall elections its general circulation will be a most effective means of aiding the success of its party. Committeemen and active Democrats can do no better work than get up clubs for it in connection with their local paper.

For the remainder of the year, on *trial*,—to Jan. 1, 1880,—for 50 cents, in advance, or $2.00 from now until Dec. 1, 1880. Specimen number mailed free on application.

Besides its political features its contents include a variety of original and selected miscellany, fiction and poetry; general, State, personal and local news; home and foreign correspondence; grain, stock, cattle and produce markets; agricultural reports, discussions and miscellany; real estate register and best class of advertising.

A valuable advertising medium for all who want to buy or sell.

Four months for 50 cents.

STEINMAN & HENSEL, Publishers,
Lancaster, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Alias Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on *Friday, October 31st, 1879*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Atkinson, administrator of John Ross, dec'd, with notice to Thomas Moore, terra tenant, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of J. C. Stineman, Elias Fenrod, Adam Varner, John Finnegan, and others, containing 315 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one story frame house, now in the occupancy of Thomas Moore, and coal bank opened thereon, with siding from P. R. R. at South Fork to the mines. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mrs. Susan F. O'Connor.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John McHugh, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in the borough of Tunnelhill, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Galligan, Geo. Gutwalt, and others, containing one acre, more or less. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Patrick Smith.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 4, 1879.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown, on *Saturday, November 1st, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Ephraim Jacoby, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Stonycreek township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Horner, Jacob Wertz, —— Oover, and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, having thereon erected two dwelling houses and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Margaret Jacoby and Ephraim Jacoby. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Thomas.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Williams, of, in and to two lots of ground situated in the Sixth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 99 feet on Grant street, having an alley on each side, and running back to Sherman street. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wood, Morrell & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 4, 1879.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county.—In the matter of the account of Thomas Eger, Assignee of Joseph Gantner, confirmed June —, 1879:

And now, June 9, 1879, (continued Sept. 8, 1879,) on motion of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., C. L. Dick appointed Auditor to report distribution.

By the Court.

I will sit for the purposes of the above appointment, at the office of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., in the borough of Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, November 11th, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place parties interested may attend, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

Oct. 17, 1879.-3t. CHAL. L. DICK, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of John H. Douglass and Augustin Moyer, Executors of the estate of Joseph Moyer, dec'd, as shown by their first and partial account, I hereby give notice to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on *Monday, November 10th, 1879, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon*, when and where they must present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1879.-3t.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FLOATING ON A HOLLOW LOG.

In 1849, a party of young men from Western Pennsylvania reached California, and, disposing of their animals, provided themselves with the usual outfit for the diggings and with unabated ardor commenced delving for the precious metal. The luck of thousands attended them. Now their hopes would be at the fever point at the discovery of a few shining grains, and then again they would toil for days without being rewarded by a single grain of hope. Thus they worked, week after week, and month after month, until the winter passed, and the spring dawned upon them. They had prosecuted their labors in every spot near them, yet with miserable success; and upon holding a consultation it was determined to remove to some place which had not yet been visited by the hundreds of miners.

Accordingly, collecting together their worldly all, they took a direction nearly due north, toward Oregon Territory.—Here, striking slightly to the east, they commenced a search through the mountains in that vicinity. The streams were turned aside, and their beds examined; and in wild, rocky gorges, never disturbed by the presence of man, they plied the pick and spade, and the forest rung with their glad, exultant shouts, as, in some instances, their labors were rewarded. Their success was quite good, and they were comparatively well rewarded. They remained here several months, until the summer was far advanced, and, strangely enough, were undisturbed by Indians. Then, when about to start for San Francisco, before embarking for home, it was determined by several to make a further exploration of the romantic country around them.

The company separated, with the agreement to return to the camping-ground at the end of a week. Each took a different direction from his companion, and determined to improve his time to the utmost.

It is our purpose to follow the adventures of but one of the company—George Ellis, who, in one short week, experienced enough to fill a volume.

At the end of the week, they all met upon the camping-ground, with the exception of two. The fate of one of these—William Trenck—was known. He had been discovered lying at the foot of a tree with a bloody orifice in his forehead, through which the bullet of some hidden enemy had passed. His scalp was gone, and there was no doubt entertained in relation to his destroyers. Although the miners hoped for the best, yet they all believed that Ellis had shared the same fate with his companion. A search, however, was instituted, and every spot that could be explored in time was visited and searched by the remaining ones. It was without success; and after remaining a day or two beyond the appointed time, they finally bade farewell to the camping-ground and all hopes of their companion.

Ellis was the best hunter and the most reckless of his party, and, without hesitation, he struck off in a northeasterly direction, toward Oregon Territory, and before he was aware of it, he had reached that portion of the country inhabited by the Indians called Moleles.—Here, although he found plenty of game, he discovered not the least traces of gold; yet, as this was the last opportunity that he ever expected to be presented with, he determined to improve it to the utmost and visit every vicinity that his limited time permitted.

For five days he continued his wanderings without meeting with any event worthy of note, when late in the afternoon he discovered that he was in a country inhabited by numerous Indians. Their signs were all around him, and he found that the utmost caution was necessary to avoid an encounter. Several times he feared that his presence had become known; but no savage, however, showed himself; and at night, as he lay down to rest, it was with the hope that as yet he was safe.

Somewhere near midnight he suddenly awoke, apparently without cause, yet, as he affirmed, with a strange presentiment of impending danger, which he could not shake off. When he awoke it was not as a person generally does, but in an immediate state of consciousness, and, as he cautiously arose to his feet, he felt the presence of some foe. There was a moon, yet the night was cloudy, and it only showed itself at intervals.—As a heavy cloud floated past its face, Ellis either imagined or really saw several forms crossing the river toward him, and as he listened intently he heard the soft, muffled dip of oars. This was enough; and, without waiting further, he commenced a hasty, though silent, retreat.

He judged it best to keep the stream in sight, as he knew that it would eventually lead him in close proximity to the camp. He had gone but a short distance, when he heard a low, peculiar sound, like the cry of a wild bird. This he knew was a signal of the Indians, and he lost no time in getting beyond the hearing of it.

A mile or two was passed when Ellis detected a half-decayed tree resting partly in the water. A sudden idea seized him, and stooping, he rolled it into the water. It was light and dry, and floated finely; and as he saw how well it bore his weight, he could not help congratulating himself upon his good fortune thus far.

Ellis secured his rifle, and stretched himself out in an easy position upon the log; and, being wearied, before he was aware of it he dropped to sleep. He had about fairly got off into the land of dreams, when, with an "Ugh!" he dropped beneath the surface, and gently touched the bottom. As he rose his head struck directly against the bottom of the log, and in no pleasant mood he reached up and clambered upon it. The log, in its course, had kept at a distance from the shore; but, in turning a bend, one end struck the bank, and thus dislodged Ellis.

Despite the uncomfortable feeling which his misfortune had produced, the hunter felt that he was again passing into sleep. And he had reached that peculiar, semi-conscious state, in which the nerves are most sensitive, when there came a sound that made him quake with horror! It was at his feet, and with a chill of dread he drew them in and worked his way as far from it as possible.—Here he held his breath, and it was repeated—the fearful warning of the rattlesnake. Ellis peered in the darkness, but no object was visible; yet the reptile was within six feet of him, and from its movement was evidently preparing to strike.

Ellis' haste in retreating had given the log an up and down motion; and, as his portion was depressed and the opposite rose, he shrank still further, fearing that the serpent would either drop or slip upon him.

In gliding down stream, Ellis passed a portion of the shore which was devoid of trees. At that moment the opposite end arose, and by the aid of the moon he caught the shadowy outlines of the head and upper part of a monstrous rattlesnake protruding from a rotten aperture in the log. He was making preparations to strike, and, while yet visible, he clubbed his rifle and brought a crushing blow directly upon it. This species of snake is easily killed, and nothing more was required to dispose of the one in question; yet to make matters doubly sure, he again raised his gun, and bro't it down with greater force. As it struck, the collision between the log and hammer discharged it, and the bullet passed so close as to graze his side.

This was a danger and escape unlooked for, and Ellis began to really wonder whether he was doomed to be killed by his own carelessness, or destined to see more providential escapes.

Ellis managed, after much difficulty, with the aid of his rifle, to disengage the reptile and fling it into the water.—He had just begun to breath freer and easier, when he was horrified by hearing another deadly rattle from the same place that the first had come! There was then still another! Ellis knew where the snake must be; and, without hesitation, brought his rifle down with crushing force upon it. He felt that he had killed it, yet he was not certain that he was yet free from danger, as there might be more concealed within. After waiting a few moments, and hearing nothing, he forced his gun into the aperture, and pulling forth the snake, raised it over his head, in order to throw it from him. As he did so, it slipped down, and fell loosely around his neck.

"Ugh! get out!" he fairly shrieked, as he jerked it from him.

There was no danger of Ellis sleeping any more that night. He remained upon the log until the gray mist upon the stream showed that the morning had commenced breaking. He then worked it into the shore, and stepping forth, commenced his journey toward the camp. He had, however, lost all knowledge of its direction, and did not pass within many miles of it.

It is hardly necessary here to follow all the adventures of Ellis. The day after leaving the log he spent in wandering through the forest. He knew the direction of San Francisco, and kept toward it. Several times he came upon a wild animal, and once had an encounter with a single savage, of whom he had the advantage. He lodged in trees at night, and after three or four days he came upon a number of miners, and in about a week after entered the streets of San Francisco. He had been altogether quite fortunate, and without remaining in the city engaged passage in a steamer for New York, and, strangely enough, it reached the city in advance of the one in which his companions had gone. When the miners stepped upon the wharf in the latter city, their surprise may, perhaps, be imagined at meeting their old comrade, whom they had mourned as dead.

* * *

SEVERE DROUGHTS.

An interesting record is that of severe droughts as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" "Such a hot season!" "Such dry weather!" or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds or calms!" etc., etc. All those who think that the dry spell we had last spring was the longest ever known will do well to read the following:

In the summer of 1621, 24 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1630, 41 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1655, 75 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1662, 80 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1674, 45 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1680, 81 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1694, 62 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1705, 40 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1715, 45 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1728, 61 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1730, 92 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1741, 72 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1739, 108 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1755, 42 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1762, 123 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1773, 80 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1791, 82 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1802, 23 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1812, 28 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1856, 24 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1871, 42 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1875, 26 days in succession without rain.

In the summer of 1876, 27 days in succession without rain.

It will be seen that the longest drought that ever occurred in America was in the summer of 1762. No rain fell from the first of May to the first of September, making 123 days without rain. Many of the inhabitants sent to England for hay and grain.

* * *

STAINING PINE.—The *Northeastern Lumberman* recommends the following manner of staining pine to represent black walnut: Put pulverized asphaltum into a bowl with about twice its bulk of turpentine and set where it is warm, shaking from time to time until disolved; then strain and apply with either a cloth or a stiff brush. Try a little first, and if the stain be too dark, thin it with turpentine. If desirable to bring out the grain still more, give a coat of boiled oil and turpentine. When the wood is thoroughly dry, polish with a mixture of two parts shellac varnish and one part boiled oil. Apply by putting a few drops at a time on a cloth and rubbing briskly over the wood.

* * *

A COLORED man was once asked why he did not get married. "Why, you see, sah," said he, "I got an old mudder, an' I hab to do for her, ye see, sah, an' if I don't buy her shoes an' stockins an' bread an' butter, she wouldn't git none. Now, ef I was to git married, I would hab to buy dem things for my wife, an' dat would be takin' de shoes an' stockins an' bread an' butter right out o' my mudder's mouf."

THE OLD-FASHIONED GIRL.

She flourished thirty or forty years ago. She was a little girl until she was 15. She used to help her mother wash the dishes and keep the kitchen tidy, and she had an ambition to make pies so nicely that papa could not tell the difference between them and mamma's; and yet she could fry griddle-cakes at 10 years of age, and darn her own stockings before she was 12, to say nothing of knitting them herself.

She had her hours of play, and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent. She had no very costly toys, to be sure, but her rag doll and little bureau and chair that Uncle Tom made were just as valuable to her as the $20 wax doll and elegant doll furniture the children have nowadays.

She never said "I can't," and "I don't want to," to her mother, when asked to leave her play, and run up stairs or down on an errand, because she had not been brought up in that way. Obedience was a cardinal virtue in the old fashioned little girl.

She rose in the morning when she was called, and went out into the garden and saw the dew on the grass, and if she lived in the country she fed the chickens and hunted up the eggs for breakfast.

We do not suppose she had her hair in curl-papers or crimping-pins, or had it "banged" over her forehead, and her flounces were no trouble to her.

She learned how to sew by making patch-work, and we dare say she could do an "over-and-over" seam as well as nine-tenths of the grown-up women nowadays.

The old-fashioned girl did not grow into a young lady and talk about beaux before she was in her teens, and she did not read dime novels, and was not fancying a hero in every plowboy she met.

She learned the stolid accomplishments as she grew up. She was taught the art of cooking and housekeeping. When she got a husband she knew how to cook him a dinner.

She was not learned in French verbs, or Latin declensions, and her near neighbors were spared the agony of hearing her pound out "The Maiden's Prayer" and "Silver Threads among the Gold" twenty times a day on the piano, but we make no doubt she made her family quite as comfortable as the modern young lady does hers.

It may be a vulgar assertion, and we suppose that we are not exactly up with the times, but we honestly believe, and our opinion is based on considerable experience, and no small observation, that when it comes to keeping a family happy, a good cook and housekeeper is to be greatly preferred above an accomplished scholar. When both sets of qualities are found together, as they sometimes are, then is the household over which such a woman has control blessed.

The old-fashioned little girl was modest in her demeanor, and she never talked slang or used bywords. She did not laugh at old people or make fun of cripples, as we saw some modern little girls doing the other day. She had respect for elders, and was not above listening to words of counsel from those older than herself.

She did not think she knew as much as mother, and that her judgment was as good as her grandmother's

She, did not go to parties by the time she was 10, and stay till after midnight, playing euchre and dancing with any chance young man who happened to be present.

She went to bed in season, and doubtless said her prayers before she went, and slept the sleep of innocence, and rose up in the morning happy and capable of giving happiness.

And if there be an old-fashioned girl in the world to-day, may Heaven bless her and keep her and raise up others like her.—*New York Examiner.*

* * *

LEADVILLE PREACHER.

A correspondent of the Carbon (Wyoming) *Journal* gives the following account of a sermon preached in Leadville by "Faro Bill," a reformed gambler. The text was the beautiful story of the Prodigal Son, and however rough the manner of the speaker and however grotesque his words may have been, his appeal had far greater weight with his hearers than if it had been clothed in the most polished diction:

"Fellow citizens, the preacher bein' absent it falls on me to take his hand and play it fur all it is worth. You all know than I'm just learnin' the game, an' of course I may be expected to make wild breaks, but I don't believe thar's a rooster in the camp mean enough to take advantage o' my ignorance and cold-deck me right on the first deal.—I'm sincere in this new departure, an' I believe that I have struck a game that I can play clear through without copperin' a bet, fur when a man tackles such a lay-out as this he plays every card to win, an' if he goes through the deal as he orter do, when he lays down to die, an' the last case is ready to slide from the box, he can call the turn every time.

"I was readin' in the Bible to-day that yarn about the Prodigal Son, an' I want to tell you the story. The book don't give no dates, but it happened long, long ago. This Prodigal Son had an old man that put up the coin every time the kid struck him for a stake, an' when he died he intended to give all his wealth to the kid and his brother. Prod gave the old man a little game o' talk one day, and induced him to whack up in advance of the death racket. He'd no sooner got his divy in his fist than he shook the old man an' struck out to take in some o' the other camps. He had a way-up time fur a while an' slung his cash to the front like he owned the best payin' lead on earth; but hard luck hit him a lick at last an' left him flat. The book don't state what he went broke on, but I reckon he got steered up agin some brace game. But, anyhow, he got left without a chip or four-bit piece to go an' eat on. An' old granger then tuck him home an' set him to herdin' hogs, an' hear he got so hard up and hungry that he piped off the swine while they were feedin', an' he stood in with 'em on a husk lunch. He soon weakened on such plain provender and says to himself, says he, 'Even the old man's hired hands are livin' on square grub, while I'm worrying along here on corn husks straight. I'll jist take a grand tumble to myself an' chop on this racket at once. I'll skip back to the governor and try to fix things up, and call for a new deal;' so off he started.

"The old man seed the kid a comin', and what do you reckon he done? Did he pull his gun an' lay for him, intending to wipe him as soon as he got into range? Did he call the dogs to chase him off the ranch?—Did he hustle around for a club and give him a stand off at the frontgate? Eh? Not to any alarming extent he didn't, No, sir! The Scripture book says he waltzed out to meet him, and froze to him on the spot, and kissed him, and then marched him off to a clothing store and fitted him out in the nobbiest rig to be had for coin. Then the old gent invited all the neighbors and killed a fat calf, and give the biggest blow-out the camp had ever seed."

* * *

A CERTAIN gentleman who had applied for a free railroad pass asked the ticket agent if "he couldn't embrace his wife." "Probably," replied the affable official with a pleasant smile, "but I prefer to see her before promising positively."

HOW FAT WOMEN ARE MADE.

STARTLING EXPOSURES BY A SHOWMAN—A FACTORY IN NEW JERSEY WHERE A PATENT ADIPOSE PROCESS IS ALLEGED TO BE USED.

"Will you explain to me where all the fat women come from? There are five or six side-shows on our public streets, every one of which has a fat woman on exhibition."

This question was asked by a reporter of the New York *Star* of a man who is supposed to know all about the show business. The man looked very sagocious, half closed his eyes, and replied:

"Why, don't you know?"

"If I do I'm blessed," said the reporter. "A fat woman, so fat that she is a monstrosity, seems to be a necessity for every side-show. I should suppose that these adipose monsters were very scarce, but no sooner does a man determine to go into the business of showman and hire a nice little room on the Bowery than a fat woman is ready for him."

"You are perfectly correct," said the showman. "There are traveling at this time about forty-eight fat women in the wake of the circuses and other shows. If you want to start a little museum in the Bowery I will guarantee to get you an entirely fresh fat woman within an hour."

"Yes, but she would have to be a crusher. No ordinary bouncer would do. I couldn't compete with the market."

"And you should have her; any weight you wanted."

"Look here," remarked the reporter, as seriously as he could, "I've been investigating this thing for some time, and I have come to the conclusion that one fat woman does duty for all the shows. They pass her around as they do the star performers at the London variety halls; that is to say, she is to be seen at this hall from 9 till 1; from that hall she goes to another, where she shows from 1 till 3, and so on."

"Oh, muffins," elegantly remarked the showman. "You've got the thing mixed. Why, there are six fat women on the counter in this city now. They are not so easily moved as you think, and they don't look a bit alike, neither."

"Well, what I want to know, then, is what's the reason that we never see any of them in actual life. If they are as plenty as you say they are, we ought to stumble over one now and then, outside of the profession."

"Look here," said the showman, "if you won't give me away, I'll tell you. They make 'em to order over in Jersey."

Then the reporter wore an offended look. "I suppose," he remarked with pathos, "that you take me for a meek and gentle idiot. But you have got the wrong gauge. In the language of culture, I do not hanker for taffeta. Facts are my little game."

"Oh, puddings," ejaculates the hearty showman, "who's a givin' you taffeta? You're a nice lookin' reporter, ain't you now, not to know this game, what's been a goin' on fur a year or more?"

"What game?"

"What game? Why, the fat woman game to be sure. Do you mean to say that you don't know that these women are made to order?"

"Made to order? What do you mean? How can they make 'em to order?"

"Well, of course, I don't mean make the women exactly, but make 'em fat to order."

"Are you serious?"

"As a wax Washington."

"Then you mean to say that women are made fat for the show market?"

"That's what I mean to say every time."

"Well, by the bones of Bernhardt, I've heard of anti-lean nostrums and such things, but I had no idea of anything like this."

"Don't go off half cocked. They ain't made fat by takin' medicine."

"No?"

"Certainly not; they blow 'em up."

Then the reporter grew livid; his blood forsook his face. "Look here," said he, "do I look like a *Herald* reporter? Is there anything in my manner that indicates the dramatic interviewer; haven't I treated you in a perfectly respectful manner?"

"You're too anxious," replied the showman. "Don't vacate your nut; you wear too many spirit frills. What I tell you is dead letter; I don't lose anything if you don't believe it. They've got a factory over in Jersey where they get these women up for the New York Tattersalls, as it were. About a year ago a German doctor found out a way to puff out an ordinary fat girl to twice her size."

"Was it by food?"

"No, it wasn't by food. I'm goin' to tell you what it was by, if you'll let me. He put a pipe into her arm and pumped some kind of gas into it. What do the doctors call that—I mean when they jab you in the arm, and—"

"Hypodermic injection."

"Well, sir, that's the trick. He found that he could blow up the flesh—"

"Hold on; that will do, you know."

"Oh, well, perhaps you don't want to know anything about it? I thought you were looking for information."

"Very well; go ahead."

"Why this German doctor found that he could make an arm as big as he wanted it by his plan and not damage the woman a bit; but the trouble was that there wasn't any demand in the market for big arms, and that led him to—"

"To what?"

"To try it on legs. There was a demand for them, you know."

"I don't know what you mean."

"Don't you? Why, how awful fresh you are, ain't you? Don't you know that big-legged women are in great demand on the variety and spectacular stage. Well, sir, he invented a machine by which a woman could expand herself whenever she wanted to, by pumping in a perfectly harmless kind of soda water. It hurt a little at first, but after a while her system got used to it. Why, there were six or eight expanded girls playing at Niblo's last season. You understand they weren't expanded all over, only in the exhibition parts of the body—the limbs. The thing got round among the women, and the inventor began to have calls from women in private life who wanted expanding. Then the idea came to him that he could expand a whole woman. He experimented for about six months, and at last he got the thing right. He found that there were some kind of girls that could be blown up, so to speak, to any extent. And that's the way he came to make the first fat woman. It was Belle Clampson. She showed for a while in the Bowery. And there was such a demand to see her that the doctor got more orders for fat women than he could fill. Clampson used to let herself out at night; but the other women that come afterward generally pumped in for a week."

"What kind of gas was it they used?"

"Oh, nothing but soda water. I believe some of them do use Vichy, but it isn't as reliable for a steady thing."

"And you mean to say that they inject it under the skin?"

"Well, I'm blessed if I know whether it goes under the skin or under the flesh; but they pump it in with a big machine."

"It must shorten their lives."

"Of course it does, but that doesn't make any difference."

"You mean that the girls don't care for that?"

"Not a d——n. When Miss Beldon, the queen of fat women, was sent to the doctor by Bill Slawson to get expanded for the North American consolidated side-show that he was running at the time, she was quite a slim girl. 'Do you know,' says the doctor, 'that this will kill you in about two years?'

"'Oh, yes,' says she; 'but I'll be looked at for two years.' There was the Buttercup sisters that Nixon wanted to put up as genuine arsenic eaters. You remember 'em? Lord, what a complexion they had. They were told that they couldn't stand it more'n two or three years, but it would improve their complexions, and they said: 'All right go on with the show.'"

"But about this expanding. You say that a great many women in private life have taken to the practice."

"I only know what the doctor tells me. I don't see why they shouldn't, do you? It does away with the nuisance of padding."

"The idea seems very disagreeable to me."

"Oh, you'll get over that when it gets common."

"Then you insist that the fat girls are all factitious?"

"Yes, I do; but I always pronounced that word fictitious."

"And this doctor invented this method?"

"Yes, and patented it. He's making a fortune out of it."

"Well, I shouldn't think the side show men would need him."

"Why not?"

"Because, it seems to me that if any blowing was to be done they could do it themselves."

Advertising Rates.

The large and rapidly increasing circulation of THE FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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RECORD OF GREAT FIRES.

History is full of accounts of the devastation caused by fire in the cities and towns of nearly every country of the civilized world. A record of these conflagrations, says the *Firemen's Journal*, cannot but be of interest.

In the year 798 London was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and again in 982 the greater part of the city burned. In 1806, all houses and churches from the East to the West gate burned. What is known as the "great fire" occurred in 1666. It began September 3, and continued three days, burning over 436 acres. Houses to the number of 13,200, including many public buildings, were destroyed; and six persons were killed. The loss was estimated at $50,000,000. In 1794, 600 houses burned, loss over $5,000,000; in 1834 the Houses of Parliament were destroyed; 1872, Tooley street wharves burned, entailing a loss of $10,000,000; in 1873, Alexandria Palace destroyed. The great fire at Edinburgh occurred in the year 1700. At Brest, France, explosion and fire in a dockyard caused a loss of $5,000,000. Paris (Communist devastation), 1871, $160,000,000. A fire at Rome, in the year 64, lasted eight days, and ten of the fourteen wards of the city were destroyed. Venice, Italy, was almost wholly destroyed by fire in 1106, and in 1577 the greater part of the city was ruined by an explosion during a fire at the arsenal. Leipsic, Germany, in 1420, lost 400 houses; 1491, Dresden, Germany, destroyed. In 1811, forest fires in Tyrol destroyed 64 villages and hamlets. 1842, Hamburg, fire raged one hundred hours, May 5-7. During the fire the city was in a state of anarchy; 4,219 buildings destroyed, one-fifth population homeless, and one hundred lives lost; total loss $35,000,000. After the fire contributions from all Germany came in to help rebuild the city. At Copenhagen, in 1728, 1,650 houses burned; 1794, Royal Palace, with contents destroyed; 1795, 1,563 houses burned. At St. Petersburg, in 1736, 2,000 houses were burned; the great fire occurred in 1862, when the loss was $5,000,000. In 1752, at Moscow, 18,000 houses were burned. On September 14, 1812, the Russians fired the city to drive out Napoleon. The fire continued five days, and nine-tenths of the city was destroyed. The number of houses burned was 30,800, and the loss was $150,000,000. At Constantinople, in 1729, a fire destroyed 12,000 houses and 7,000 persons. In 1745 there was a fire which lasted five days; January, 1750, 10,000 houses burned; April, same year, loss $10,000,000; later, same year, 10,000 houses destroyed; 1751, 4,000 houses; 1756, 15,000 houses and 100 persons; years 1761, 1765, and 1767, other great fires; 1769, 1771, and 1778, great fires; 1782, fire burned three days, 10,000,000 houses and one hundred lives lost; February, same year, 600 houses; June, 7,000; 1784, 10,000 houses; 1791, between March and July 32,000 houses burned same number in 1795; 1799, in suburb of Para, 13,000 dwellings and many magnificent buildings destroyed; 1851, August 16, 12,000 houses and 3,000 shops in finest quarter were destroyed; 1818, August 13, fire destroyed several thousand houses; 1826, 6,000 houses; 1848, 1,500 houses, 2,000 shops, loss estimated $15,000,000; 1865 great fire destroyed 2,800 houses and public buildings, 22,000 persons left homeless; 1870, June 5, the suburb of Para, occupied by the foreign population and native Christians, swept by a fire which destroyed over 7,000 buildings, many of them among the best in the city, more than three-fourths of city destroyed, including the residence of the foreign legations; loss estimated at nearly $25,000,000. Scutari, Greece, 1797, 3,000 houses burned. Smyrna, Greece, 1763, 2,600 houses consumed, loss $1,000,000; 1772, 6,000 houses; 1793, 4,000 shops; 1841, 12,000. Yeddo, Japan, 1872, six square miles burned over, 20,000 persons homeless; 1873, 10,000 houses destroyed.

At Boston, Mass., 1679, all the warehouses, 80 dwellings, and vessels in the dockyards, were consumed, loss $1,000,000; 1760, fire caused loss of $500,000; 1787, 100 buildings destroyed; 1794, 96 buildings burned; 1872, great fire November 9 and 10, the richest part of city destroyed, an area of 65 acres burned over, 776 granite and brick buildings consumed, loss $75,000,000. Charleston, S. C., 1778, fire caused the loss of $500,000; 1796, 300 houses burned; 1838, one half of city burned, loss $3,000,000. Savannah, Ga., 463 buildings, loss $4,000,000. New York, 1835, 530 buildings in business center of city destroyed, 52 acres burned over, loss $15,000,000; 1845, 300 business blocks, 35 persons killed, loss $7,500,000. Pittsburg, 1845, 300 buildings destroyed, loss $10,000,000. Albany, 1848, 600 houses burned, loss $3,000,000. St. Louis, May 17, 1849, 15 blocks, 23 steamboats, loss $5,000,000; May 4, 1851, three-quarters of the city burned, 2,500 buildings, loss $11,000,000; same year, 600 houses, loss $3,000,000. Philadelphia, 1850, July 9, 400 buildings burned, 30 lives lost, loss $7,000,000; 1865, 50 buildings burned, 20 persons killed, loss $500,000. Washington, 1851, part of Capitol and whole of Congressional library burned. San Francisco, May 4 and 5, 1851, 2,500 buildings and a number of persons burned, loss $10,000,000; June, same year, 500 buildings, loss estimated at $3,000,000. Chicago, 1857, 14 lives, $500,000; 1859, September 15, $500,000; 1866, August 10 and September 18, $500,000 each, 1871, the greatest fire of modern times, October 8 to 10, 2,124 acres, or 3½ square miles, burned over in the very heart of the city, 250 lives lost, 98,500 persons made homeless, and 17,450 buildings, one-third in number and one-half in value of buildings in city consumed, loss estimated at $190,000,000. Troy, N. Y., 1862, nearly destroyed by fire. Portland, Me., 1866, great fire July 4, one half of the city burned, 50 buildings blown up to stop the progress of the fire, loss, $11,000,000. Quebec, 1815-16, $1,000,000, 1845, May 28, 1,650 houses burned, one-third population made homeless, loss $3,000,000; another fire June 28, 1,300 dwellings, 6,000 persons made homeless, loss $1,000,000; 1866, 2,500 houses and 17 churches in French quarter burned. St. John, N. B., 1837, January 13, 115 houses and nearly all the business part of the city burned, loss $2,000,000; 1877, June 21, 200 acres burned over, 1,650 dwellings, 18 lives lost, total pecuniary loss $12,500,000. St. Johns, Newfoundland, 1846, loss $5,000,000. Montreal, 1850, June 7, 200 houses in finest part of city burned; 1852, July 9, 1,200 houses burned, 10,000 persons destitute, loss $5,000,000. Santiago, South America, fire in Jesuit church, 2,000 persons perish.

* * *

RETURNING THE JOKE.—One of the latest dog stories is thus told by the Palmyra (Wis.) *Enterprise*:

A gentleman connected with the United States Lake Survey in this city, was engaged one day on the skirt of a wood in Indiana. Near him, sleeping lazily in the sun, lay his faithful dog, Tiger.

Thinking to have some fun with the dog, he gave a shout and a jump into the thicket, as if all the game ever protected by game laws from marauding hunters was thrashing through the bushes.

As he suspected, Tiger came bounding and barking to the fray, and soon detected the trick that was played upon him, sneaked back to his lair and lay down again.

The surveyor resumed his duties, and was hard at work for two or three hours when, all at once, the dog rose from his sleep, set his ears in the direction of the wood, gave a bark, and made a rush for the forest depths.

The surveyor followed the noble brute to a tree up which he was sending canine congratulations to the prey. But when the surveyor came and began to anxiously scan the boughs for the hiding game, Tiger gave "A woof!" bestowed a glance of contempt at the surveyor, and striking a dignified gait, stalked back to his couch with the appearance of a dog that had squared up all accounts with the Lake Survey, and had left due on either side.

* * *

A TAR-HEEL in Catawba county, North Carolina, wanted to name his baby a Bible name, but couldn't find one to suit. He says: "The hyme book is next to the Bibel, so I tuck the hyme book, and thar I seed a name I liked powerful much. Hit was 'Amazin Grace,' but, you see we had a gal name Grace. So I lowed I'd name this'n Amazin Ann. That is her name, Brother Bill." And forthwith the parson proceeded to christen the baby "Amazin Ann."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - OCT. 24, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
DAN'L O. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF:
MICHAEL J. NAGLE, of Carroll Twp.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN BORABAUGH, of Croyle Twp.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOHN J. HORNICK, of Richland Twp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

THE number of new cases of yellow fever in Memphis during last week was [illegible] and the number of deaths, 31. Total number of deaths, 456.

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, in a speech which he delivered at Toledo during the late campaign in Ohio, referred to William A. Wheeler, who is playing the part of Vice President, as "the man who is drawing my salary."

AMONG the last political utterances of Andrew Jackson of which there is any record was this: "The laboring classes give our country its prosperity and greatness. Give them an honest government, freedom from monopolies and privileged classes, and hard money for paper currency for their hard labor and all will be well."

ISN'T it about time for the Greenback party to take down its sign and retire from business? At the election in Ohio last year it polled 38,000 votes for its candidate for Secretary of State, while this year its nominee for Governor did not receive over 10,000, if he even reached that figure. Its career has been brief and anything but glorious. Whom the gods love die young.

THE spectacle of Hayes, during his recent run of State Fairs in the West, talking to newspaper reporters about the next Presidential election, and expressing his fears that a Democratic Congress might count in the candidate of that party, contrary to the will of the majority, is the coolest and most sublime exhibition of cheek that has been heard of during the present century. Satan rebuking sin would only be a fitting parallel to it.

IT is not true, as the Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday last announced, that Berry, who was elected to Congress in September from the Third California district, is a Republican. He was the Democratic candidate, and defeated McKenna, the present Republican member. This being thus, the conclusion drawn by the *Tribune* from its own blunder, that Berry's election makes the California delegation in Congress "solidly Republican," vanishes into thin air as well as its other assumption, that California will go for a Republican President in 1880.

A COLORED MAN named Williams was a candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket in Cincinnati at the late Ohio election, and while all the other candidates on the ticket for the same office were elected by about 3,000 majority, Williams was so thoroughly scratched by the Republicans that he squeezed in by a majority of only 800. Whenever that party nominates a negro for office its practice has been to crucify him at the polls, and it is a political miracle that the case of Williams, though narrow enough his escape, forms an exception to the general rule.

DIDN'T the editor of the Altoona *Radical* know that he was uttering a deliberate falsehood when he stated last week that since the 4th of March, 1879, when the Democrats assumed control of *both* branches of Congress, they have put into shape, and have ready to be acted on at any time, Southern claims exceeding "twelve hundred millions, without including the claims for manumitted slaves." Such gigantic lying defeats its own purpose and should cover its author with shame, for we venture to say that Blair county has no man within her borders who will not laugh at the boundless confidence reposed in the credulity of her voters by the author of the Munchausen-like statement of the *Radical*.

BROTHER SHROM, of the Newport (Pa.) *Ledger*, has went and gone and copied an article commendatory of the action of a certain priest in New Jersey who refused to allow a funeral cortege to enter the cemetery until the carriages in excess of the number allowed by the *Bishop* had been turned back, and this too in face of the fact that his neighbor of the *News* had only the week previous completely annihilated said priest, tore the Catholic Church up by the roots, and said that about the Pope which, should it ever reach his ears, will make him wish that the day he was born had been struck by lightning and knocked completely out of the calendar long before he had the misfortune to be brought into this *Newsy*, boozy world.

APART from his political heresies, there are some redeeming traits in the public career of Ben Butler. There are none, however, in Zach Chandler, who, in a political sense, is a scoundrel from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, and enjoys the infamous distinction of having been the head devil in the [illegible] conspiracy by which Hayes was foisted into the White House in defiance of the people's will. Chandler has been making speeches in Massachusetts against Butler's election as Governor, and repeating the old, worn-out story about the rebels trying to capture Washington again. Butler keeps one eye on Zach all the time, and in one of his recent speeches gave the blatant Michigander a home thrust, neatly disposing of him, as follows: "I will put it to every man and woman here, if the rebels were about threatening Washington again, which would you rather have on the road to that city, Zachariah Chandler or myself?"

PRINCIPLE AND PRUDENCE BOTH DEMAND THE ELECTION OF THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET IN THIS COUNTY ON NEXT TUESDAY WEEK. EVERY HONEST DEMOCRAT WILL RECOGNIZE THIS FACT.

THE Republican managers in this place are indulging in some very loud boasting of the vote that will be polled for Thomas Griffith, their candidate for Sheriff. This has been their favorite amusement whenever a Sheriff was to be elected, and every one recollects how confidently they predicted the triumph of John T. Harris over Herman Baumer in 1873, and how high they carried their heads in 1876, when their "wheel horse," Thomas Davis, ran against John Ryan. It is a pleasant delusion, as long as it lasts, for the Republicans of this county to believe or even hope that they can elect a Sheriff. It does no one any harm, but the sudden fall on the morning after the election is very wrenching. Mr. Griffith's friends here assert that Mr. Nagle will be severely cut in all the northern districts, but they do not give any plausible reason for it—simply, we suppose, because none really exists, or ought to exist. That Mr. Griffith himself is devoting all his time to the campaign is no secret, and that his friends are actively at work in his behalf all over the county is just as well known. There is but one way to meet and counteract all this, and that is for the Democrats in every district to be as active and diligent in promoting the interests of Mr. Nagle. It will not do for them, as we have heretofore warned them, to take it for granted that their candidate will be elected simply because the county is Democratic by at least a thousand majority. If they want to make Mr. Nagle's election certain and remove it beyond any doubt, let them go to work and organize at once in each district, and see when the 4th of November comes round that no Democrat stays away from the polls. If they will do this there will be no doubt about the result, and all the boasting of the Republicans will end in smoke, as it has so often ended before.

A DEEP feeling of regret is expressed by the Democratic press throughout the country over the fact that the changed political complexion of the Ohio Legislature will compel the retirement of Judge Thurman from the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March 1881. It will be a loss to the Democratic party which cannot be supplied. Judge Thurman is now serving out his second term, and no intelligent man will question that in the possession of all the qualifications that constitute an able and dignified Senator he stands among the foremost. His ability is great and his official integrity without stain or reproach. He is not an orator like Voorhees or Gen. Gordon, but he knows far more about the political history of the country than either of them, or of any other member of the Senate. His attainments are of the solid and practical, rather than the showy kind, and peculiarly qualified him as the safe and trusted leader of his party on the floor of the Senate. While his party will feel sensibly his absence from the Senate, he will carry with him into private life the sincere good will and respect of the Democracy of the entire country.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, who traveled with Grant around the world, has come back to tell the American people that the "second Washington," so called, don't want a third term, and won't take it "*unless it is imperatively thrust upon him*;" and Republican papers like the Johnstown *Tribune* publish such disgusting twaddle without caring to see that it is an insult to the country. The idea of U. S. Grant standing aloof from ordinary mortals—"grand, gloomy and peculiar"—waiting only to have the Presidency for a third term not simply offered to him, but "imperatively thrust upon him," is eminently worthy of such toadies as John Russell Young. A man in Berkshire, Massachusetts, the other day, embodied the third term idea and all that it implies in a much better shape when he said: "I'm a Grant man right straight through. I'd rather see Grant King than have any more Presidents like Hayes." This is what all good third term men mean, but the editor of the *Tribune*, for reasons personal to himself, would not likely, we suppose, be so rash as to endorse the imputation upon Hayes so directly made by the Berkshire monarchist.

REPUBLICAN editors place a very low estimate upon the intelligence of their readers when they assume, as most of them do, that the result of the elections this year point unerringly to the success of the Republican candidate for President in 1880. The truth about the elections is, that the Republican party has not carried a single State in 1879 that it did not carry in 1876, when the Democrats elected Tilden. More than that, the Republicans swept Maine and California in 1876 for Hayes, while this year they are in a *minority* in both States. So far as Ohio is concerned, it has not cast its vote for a Democrat for President for a period of time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The Republicans *must* hold that State to give them even a respectable show of success in the national contest next year, whereas the Democracy elected their candidate in 1876 without its vote, and will do so in 1880.

THE West Chester *Record*, Candidate Butler's home organ, betrays considerable nervousness, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, in regard to the effect of the return of the Greenback element to its former political affiliations. The *Record* seems to fear that if the Greenbackers return to the parties with which they were formerly connected the Republican ascendancy in the State may be endangered, and appeals in quite a frantic style to the regulars to come out and vote for Butler. Democrats should not be slow to take a hint from this and resolve to turn out in their might to the election.

"DON'T KNOW HALF THEIR VALUE."—"They cured me of ague, biliousness and kidney complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left, which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. See other column.

BEAR IN MIND THAT THE ELECTION OF THOMAS GRIFFITH THIS YEAR WOULD PROBABLY BE FOLLOWED BY SIMILAR DISASTERS FOR MANY YEARS TO COME. NOW IS THE TIME TO "SCOTCH THE SARPINT."

A SOLID SOUTH.

Extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Daniel Voorhees at Hamilton, Ohio, during the recent campaign:

"But there is another grievance alleged against the South as an excuse for usurpation and the overthrow of free elections not only there but everywhere. It is said she is solid. We hear it clamored in our ears from all quarters that she votes solidly against the Republican party. Let us admit that she does. New England votes about as solidly against the Democratic party, and yet I have never heard that therefore we ought to nullify the Constitution and all the rights of the States in the matter of elections to get rid of that evil. It is true that the policy of this country, which has so bitterly cursed the producer in respect to revenue and the finances generally, has been the work of New England greed, sectionalism and legalized robbery, but nobody has on that account, strong as the provocation has been, demanded that her people should be deprived of a free ballot. People have a right to vote as they please so long as our form of government remains, and whoever would deprive them of that right is a scoundrel who deserves death. But are you astonished that the South is solid politically against the Republican party? Would it not be a marvel if she were otherwise? Did you ever hear of any branch of the Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Teutonic, or Sclavonic races, that fawned upon a master and willingly licked the hand that smote them in their helplessness? I have mingled extensively with representative men of the South since the war. They bear no resentments against those who conquered them in war. If they did they would be hoping for the defeat of Ewing and the triumph of Foster in this contest in Ohio. The blows of battle, however, are only remembered and recalled by soldiers, as I have often heard them, in mutual recognition of valor and constancy. But do not ask the people of the Southern States to fraternize and vote with the party which plundered them of their remaining valuables after they had fallen on the field of battle; a party which, after the war was over, unleashed the jackals who lurk in the rear of armies, the human hyenas who prey upon the dead; a party which turned loose and guided toward the desolated South all those human vultures, kites, carrion crows and scavenger birds, who in the shape of Northern spoliators and adventurers, have filled the world with the disgrace of a reconstructed South. Do you ask the people of the South to divide their votes, and give part of them to such a party as that? If you do, you insult our common nature and the instincts of universal mankind. No honorable man would make such a request, and every just man would despise a people who would grant it. Out of their broken estates, their ruined plantations, their poverty and distress, hundred of millions of dollars were extorted by the shameless, brazen emissaries of the Republican party, and carried away to secure regions for quiet enjoyment. On this point history will make no mistake, and record no uncertain verdict. The blackest pages of the history of the human race contain no account of such robberies under the forms of government. Warren Hastings, in his plunder of the East Indies, becomes a moderate and respectable character in comparison with many of those rapacious wretches who fastened their fangs upon the property of the South after the war was over. Seventy years before the birth of Christ, Sicily was ravaged and despoiled by a consul of Rome. Though more than nineteen centuries have came and gone since then, yet the name of Verres retains all its freshness of immortal infamy. He was prosecuted by the authority of the Roman Senate, and fled for an asylum to strange and foreign lands. He died miserably in exile, and his dishonored dust was not permitted to mingle with the soil of the Roman Republic. We find, however, in Middleton's Life of Cicero that all the peculations, extortions, bribes, and larcenies charged upon Verres during his administration of the affairs of Sicily did not exceed $2,000,000, equal to only one third of the amount for which, according to the admission the New York *Tribune*, made at the time, Gov. Scott fraudulently issued the bonds of South Carolina in a single transaction. And yet you are expected to be shocked and horrified because the people of the South do not vote the Republican ticket! Men go about in your midst lamenting with pious horror a solid South, who have endorsed every criminal transaction which has made her solid. You hear the voices of canting hypocrites on every hand pretending to bewail a united South, and invoking a united North and the army and navy against her. Can any one be so blind as not to see the object of all this? The leaders of the Republican party desire to unite the North in solid hate against the South. They also desire a pretext for the use of military force by which to subvert our system of States, and to erect upon their ruins what they style a nation, a centralized, consolidated government, monarchical in spirit and destined soon to be so in form and name."

IN the Western counties of Pennsylvania, no one need be told who Dr. Alex. Patton is. He is a Democratic war-horse—now chairman of the Green county Democratic committee—that has kicked many a political opponent to his long home. Notwithstanding his kicking capacity, he gracefully entwines his prose shrubbery with delicate poesy. A late number of that never-flickering sheet, the Waynesburg *Messenger*, contains the following:

> On the part of the Democracy, you have presented to you Daniel O. Barr, of the county of Allegheny, a man who is emphatically an honest one, and one who will not lend himself nor his place to any man or set of men for purposes not legitimate thereto. We can have no hope of a different state of affairs, either State or National until the debauched leaders of the Republican party are deprived of their power to do evil.
>
> Bestir yourselves in your own townships. Organize in school districts. Call your own meetings and select your own speakers. Be alive and we will win. The people of every other county in the State are awake to the importance of this contest, and are determined to press forward to victory. Let us not be behind.
>
> It is not necessary for me to say anything to you about our county ticket. You know the men; you know they are worthy of your support, and will get it.
>
> Let us elect this man Barr, who comes
> From the banks of the Monongahela,
> Where the wild rose and the white daisy grow:
> And the waves dance cheerfully,
> As onward with laughter they flow.
>
> And we will then show Cameron, Quay, Kemble & Co. the true meaning of the old campaign song of '56:
>
> Wake up, boys, don't you hear the noise,
> Rolling 'round like thunder?
> How the Woolly Horse will blow when he comes to know
> He has got to knock right under.
>
> A. PATTON,
> Chairman of County Committee.

THIS item appeared in the New York *Herald* not many days ago:

"The favorite daughter of General Sherman is engaged to be married to a lieutenant in the navy. She is a very liberal Catholic, and so good a horsewoman is she that in a jaunt of 32 miles she has been known to come back fresh, while the half dozen young officers who accompanied her were entirely used up."

In regard to this item the *Herald* has received a letter from Mrs. General Sherman, which says:

> 817 FIFTEENTH STREET
> WASHINGTON, D. C., October, 12, 1879.
> *To the Editor of the Herald*:
>
> MY DEAR SIR—Please correct this statement, which although seemingly unimportant, is really slander. To be a "liberal Catholic" is to be an object of pity or contempt, and my children are all, up to this day, as true and loyal in their faith as they are pure and exemplary in their lives.
>
> Very respectfully yours,
> ELLEN E. SHERMAN.

HOW TOM EWING PUT HIS RAG BABY TO SLEEP.—The following dispatch, sent to the editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* on the night of the election shows a grim appreciation of the situation on the part of the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio:

> LANCASTER, October 14.—W. W. Armstrong: I have just succeeded in getting my rag baby to sleep, after unwillingly giving it four bottles of Republican paregoric. Tearfully,
>
> THOMAS EWING.

—The Meadville (Pa.) *Reporter* says that one of the students at the college in that city admits having received ten dollars for going to Youngstown to vote for Foster on Tuesday of last week. If this was the ruling price, the victory must have knocked the profits on a great many yards of calico into a cocked hat.

WHETHER YOU VOTE EARLY OR VOTE LATE, DEMOCRATS OF CAMBRIA, BE SURE TO VOTE SOLID AND STRAIGHT FOR BARR, NAGLE, BORABAUGH, HORNICK AND SCANLAN. SCRATCH NOT! PATCH NOT!

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A woman at Tarboro, N. C., moulded the bullet with which her lover murdered her husband.

—A little daughter of Adam Lichty, of Topton, Berks county, swallowed a shawl-pin the other day, and after terrible suffering died.

—Lord Bute has just completed and is about to publish the first translation into English of the Roman Breviary of the Catholic Church.

—The Baltimore *Sun* makes record of the death in that city—one day last week—of Mrs. Lillie Crier, who was born one hundred and eight years ago.

—Mrs. Mildred Fields, who died in Lynchburg, Virginia, three weeks ago, was one hundred and ten years old, according to the *Virginian* of that city.

—Martin Ryan, a Tamaqua miner, was attacked by a hog a few days ago and bitten so badly about the legs and arms that his death from the wounds is feared.

—Gen. Tom. Ewing goes back to Congress—a position in which he can be of more service to the country and his party than in the office of Governor of Ohio.

—Andrew Tracy, the young lawyer who is under sentence of death in McKean county for killing his sweetheart, has once more been reprieved—this time to December 4th.

—A farmer living near Sykesville, Md., raised a brood of five young crows this year, and two of them are perfectly white. They differ in no other respect from their black companions.

—That her lover was blind and poor was no impediment to marriage, in the opinion of rich Miss Hood of Granville, N. C., though her parents forbade the match, and she eloped with him.

—A man jumped into a well, at Carrollton, Ill., for the purpose of suicide. Finding himself alive on reaching the bottom, he hanged himself with the well rope, and so accomplished death.

—A rocket sent up by a "chowder party," in Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday night, struck Mrs. Mary Jennings, who was sitting at a window in Hudson avenue, in the face, killing her instantly.

—A young farmer named Isaac Warner, who resided near McConnellsburg, Fulton county, while attempting to jump on a fanning mill backward, Friday, slipped and fell forward on his head, breaking his neck.

—Accomplished locomotive engineers attain marvellous precision. For a long time the engineer of the 1:15 train from the South has not varied six inches in bringing up his train to the Springfield (Mass.) depot.

—John Cox, a brother of Chastine Cox, the colored man who is known to fame as the murderer of Mrs. Hull, has been nominated by the Readjusters of Chesterfield, Va., as a candidate for the House of Delegates.

—The incineration of the remains of Dr. Le Moyne was the most complete ever made in this country. The time consumed was three hours and the ashes weighed seven pounds. In life the subject weighed over two hundred pounds.

—It is a serious charge against Collector Tutton, of Philadelphia, that he abolished the office of deputy collector to get a crippled soldier turned out of it and then restored it to get a young man put into it who last week married his daughter.

—At the post-mortem examination of Dr. Le Moyne the very singular discovery was made that his brain weighed only forty-three ounces, six-and-a-half ounces less than that of an average man and one ounce less than that of an average woman.

—Fred. and Louise Rauchman, brother and sister, aged 21 and 19, eloped from Vandalia, Ill., and were married in St. Louis, by a clergyman who did not know of their blood relationship. Such a union is a crime in Illinois, and the pair were arrested.

—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., Mr. D. T. Davenport, living in Washington county, N. C., killed a snake four feet long, which was nearly snow white. The snake was chasing a young colt of Mr. D.'s at the time he killed it. So says the Marion *Patriot*.

—The Grand Jury of Barnstable county, Mass., found no bill against Mrs. Freeman, and she was discharged. Charles Freeman was indicted for murder in the first degree and will be tried at a special session of the Supreme Court, the date for holding which has not yet been fixed.

—There was a kicking match at Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, on Thursday night. The men wore heavy brogans and were not allowed to kick above the knees. There were thirteen rounds and the lower extremities of the men were terribly mutilated. The bet was fifty dollars.

—Alfred Bently, of Hardinsville, Ky., refused to pay the rent of the farm on which he lived, and declared that he would submit to no remonstrance about it. James Bight, the landlord, rode to the place to confer on the subject, and the tenant shot him on sight with a rifle, killing him.

—George Baumgarten, the farm hand who murdered little Sandy White in a horrible manner, has been convicted at Monroe, Green county, Wis., and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He was taken to the Waupun penitentiary Friday night, the proceedings having been kept quiet for fear of his being lynched.

—The Easton *Argus* claims that Mrs. Maria Reiss is the oldest person in this State. She was born in 1772 in Salisbury, Lehigh county, and now hangs out her latch-string in Lower Saucon, Northampton county, being a widow of one hundred and seven years. She viewed the exhibits last month at the Easton Fair.

—Miss Martin, daughter of a prominent stock dealer, residing near Minonk, Ill., was found in a senseless condition and horribly mutilated half a mile from her home Monday morning last. She had lain there twenty hours, having been indecently assaulted by a young man named Hannis Debore, who has been arrested.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks that the result in Ohio means the wind taken out of the Grant boom, a terrible tussle between Sherman and Blaine in the Republican National Convention, the eventual nomination of Sherman by the votes of the Southern officeholders and his defeat before the people by the defection of Conkling and the stalwarts.

—Mrs. Fitch, daughter of General Sherman, is now living in St. Louis. Her costly diamonds, which, it will be remembered, were presented to her by the Khedive of Egypt at the time of her marriage, in honor of her father, still remain under lock and key in the New York Custom House, Lieutenant Fitch not being able to pay the heavy duty thereon.

—Abraham Johnson is now living in the village of Salem, near Scranton, in this State. His family record shows that he was born near Lake Champlain, in Vermont, in 1773, which would make his age one hundred and six. Abraham was captain of a company of Oneida Indians under General Macomb in 1814. He married an Indian wife. He still votes for General Jackson.

—Joe Howard, a negro, played the banjo for pennies in the saloons, stores, and streets of Jeffersonville, Ind. He was frequently allowed to perform in the millinery establishment of Mrs. Martin, a young white woman. His music won her, and one day they were united in marriage by the Rev. Mr. Miller, a negro. Miller and Howard are in jail awaiting trial, such wedlock being a crime in Indiana.

—A lady traveling on the New York Central road, the other day, lost her satchel near Ilion. It contained twenty thousand dollars. A freight train came along shortly after the passenger train, and the conductor picked up the satchel from the side of the track and left it with the agent at Ilion. It was restored to the lady, who presented the conductor with eight hundred dollars for his honesty.

—W. K. Ridgway, Sheriff of Pike county, J. C. Westbrook and seven other prominent county officials, were arrested on Friday last in Milford on the charge of running deer with hounds. They were taken before Justice Quick, who held each in $100 bail. This they refused to give and were committed to jail to await the action of President Judge C. P. Waller, who has probably released them on a writ of habeas corpus.

—Agnes White, aged 2?, a daughter of Daniel White, of Hayfield township, Crawford county, committed suicide by shooting herself in the right temple with a revolver of her brother's. She was killed almost instantly. The deceased had been in poor health, but it is hardly believed that the act was committed because of despondency. Her parents are highly esteemed citizens, and Agnes was a bright and much beloved young woman.

—A few days ago a cow belonging to Mr. Henry Hess, who lives in Erie, gave birth to a double calf. The animal was attached at the hind quarters, which were supported by three legs, the remainder of the monstrosity was perfectly formed. Two nicely formed heads and round shoulders were each supported by a pair of legs. It had two tails, and was in every respect and to all appearances perfect. Unfortunately, it died soon after birth.

—Isaac G. Jenkins, a wholesale merchant, of Syracuse, N. Y., wound up the week on last Saturday evening and wearily trudged home, thinking as he went that the world's a hard world at best. When he took a seat in his library a letter was handed to him, and opening it carelessly he was electrified to find $2,500, with the simple explanation: "I robbed you of this years ago." Mr. Jenkins hasn't an idea who the conscience-smitten person may be.

DON'T FORGET TO BRING OUT THE FULL DEMOCRATIC VOTE AT THE ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH. REMEMBER A FULL VOTE MEANS A FORMIDABLE VICTORY FOR THE WHOLE TICKET.

—John O'Neill, the Mollie Maguire under reprieve in the Sunbury jail, has been interviewed and says that the suspense he undergoes is terrible. He almost wishes they had hung him with McManus, for he was prepared to go at that time.

—William I. Pyle, of West Goshen, Chester county, predicts a mild winter. He deduces this from the manner in which the bees are conducting themselves. He says they are working harder now than they did when the white clover was in bloom, and have only just begun to kill the drones off, which is a sign that they don't anticipate a very severe winter. Mr. Pyle says the bees never make a mistake is this respect; hence his confidence in the prediction.

—Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, Pa., puts forth some remarkable claims in regard to an alleged new discovery in metallurgy. He says he is able to melt instantly a bar of cast steel one inch in diameter—which cannot be fused in less than five minutes in the highest furnace heat attainable—simply by throwing against it a column of air having a velocity of 25,000 feet a minute. The instant the air touches the metal fusion takes place.

—Charles Young whipped his wife at New Philadelphia, O., within a week after their marriage. She had been a popular belle, and a party of young men, probably including disappointed suitors, decided to avenge her wrongs. They seized Young in the street on a dark night, carried him to the gas works, and pumped warm coal tar on him until the substance cooling, he was coated several inches deep. Then they took him home, placed him against the doorpost, and rang the bell.

—In May last Miss Helen Hartwell, a school teacher, left Mason City, Iowa, for the far West, and finally settled on a homestead of 320 acres near Firesteel, Dakota, and began teaching school to pay for it. The example of industry and pluck set by this young woman cannot be too highly commended, while thousands of able-bodied men in cities and villages are holding down dry goods boxes on street corners and howling at hard times, and discussing great questions of finance and free lunches.

—A singular accident is reported from Augusta, Ga. A horse lying down was found with a hind hoof completely locked in his mouth, that a lever had to be used to extricate it, several teeth being displaced in the operation. It is supposed that the horse threw his foot forward to strike at flies and at the same time his head backward, biting at them, thus opening his mouth, literally putting his foot in it. The entire hoof was in the horse's mouth, the teeth being sunk into the flesh above the hoof to the bone.

—Further inundations have occurred in the provinces of Almeria, Malaga and Alicante, Spain. Several persons have been killed and much damage has been done to property. In the Malaga and Alicante districts two thousand houses have been destroyed and it is believed five hundred persons perished by the floods. The damage to property is estimated at 30,000,000 francs. A later telegram from Murcia states that 570 bodies have already been found. It is believed that over one thousand people have perished.

—It has been ascertained that Henry J. Gunn, who murdered his father at Bridgewater, Mass., is a liar as well as a parricide. His statement as to his wanderings subsequent to the perpetration of the crime has been proven untrue, and it is, therefore, presumed that his account of his shocking deed may also be false. The crime of parricide is one of the most horrible that can be conceived, and, even assuming Gunn's confession as to the manner of the homicide to be correct, it will be hard for him to escape the gallows.

—At the McHenry House, Meadville, Pa., there is a parrot which is a source of great annoyance to train men. When it sees a freight train coming it will yell at the top of its voice, "Switch off! Switch off!" The enunciation is so distinct that it not unfrequently happens the train will be switched to avoid a supposed danger. The same bird, when it sees a passenger train will yell, "All aboard!" and thereby cause a scamper among the passengers, who, after sitting in the cars for ten or fifteen minutes, will discover they have been sold.

—Grandfather Edward Hatton was a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Noble, Indiana, for the greater number of the sixty years with which his gray hairs were crowned. Nevertheless, a few weeks ago he fell in love with the wife of the Rev. William W. McKay, of the same church, and though the woman is forty years old, with several children, they eloped on Wednesday night of last week. The Rev. Mr. McKay has proclaimed his wife's unfaithfulness, the family of old Hatton have howled, and there is great wrath in Noble.

—The Summerville (Ga.) *Gazette* says that Miss Wilson, an elderly lady, who lives near Lafayette, while out at her cow-pen the other day, by some mishap fell over a rail and broke the cap of her thigh bone. Soon thereafter she sent for her sister, Mrs. Greer, of Chattooga county. This latter lady went out next morning to perform the same work and had the misfortune to fall over the same rail, breaking a bone just exactly as her sister had done. They both now lie in beds in the same room, without the hope of ever again being able to walk.

—"The worst drunkard in America" has been hooked in by the *Times*, of Bath, Me. He is sketched as a young tramp of a personal appearance that is rough and coarse to the last degree. But there falls from his lips the most beautiful language ever heard. All the standard works of literature in the dead and living tongues come readily in quotations the most choice to his lips, and impromptu verses are dashed off with snap and bubble. A Bath merchant offered the tramp, who is a graduate of Oxford, a clerkship, but the Bohemian refused, saying that he wouldn't give up his whisky for $1,000 a day.

—The Appleton (Wis.) *Post* reports the discovery in Wisconsin of a curious plant, which produces a kind of cotton and flax from the same stalk. It has already been woven into fabrics, and as any article that will make a good cloth as can be made from this plant will make good paper, it has been called the paper plant. It can be planted in the spring and cut in the fall and winter. It bleaches itself white as it stands, and will yield at least three or four tons to the acre. From a single root that was transplanted last spring grew twenty large stalks, with 305 pods (containing the cotton), with at least sixty seeds in each. From this root were obtained seven ounces of pure cotton and over a half pound of flax. It is a very heavy plant, and grows from six to seven feet high.

—General A. H. Bull was a wealthy citizen of Kansas, and kept a private park at Downs in that State. On Monday of last week the General entered the park to care for the animals therein corraled. One of the three large elks of his collection, a huge antlered male, made signs of hostility. The General called Robert Bricknell, George Nicholas and other servants to his aid. All at once the mad beast lunged for the men, and impaling General Bull tossed his form high in the air. The elk then attacked Nicholas and Bricknell, inflicting sixty-four wounds upon the former and thirty-two upon the latter. William Sherman, another employe, was seriously injured in endeavoring to rescue the unfortunate men. It was several hours before the three dead bodies could be taken from the park. The elk is unusually large, weighing 900 pounds.

—A horrible tragedy was enacted at Bloomington, Ill., on Monday last. Wm. Hogg, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Bloomington, but a most eccentric man, who had recently been unfortunate in business, returning home at noon, shot his daughter, Mary, aged eighteen, in the parlor, calling his son Willie, aged twelve, who was playing in the yard, and fired a pistol shot through his head, then stepping into the woodshed placed the weapon to his own head and fired. The ball lodged in his brain, and he fell upon the floor, where he was subsequently found in a pool of blood, and died soon after. Both children at latest accounts were in a critical condition, with little hope for the recovery of either. Hogg recently married his second wife, who went to the normal school that morning, and thus probably escaped a like fate.

—While little August Barr, aged seven years, was playing with his sisters—one five years old and the other three—near his father's house, in Lake county, Iowa, a few days ago, an enormous eagle pounced down upon them, throwing the two girls to the ground. It immediately attacked the younger one, grasping one of the child's arms with the claws of one foot, while the claws of the other foot were deeply buried in the child's face, and it attempted to carry the child off, but was prevented by the little one's struggles. Little August, seeing that he could do nothing with his own hands to help his sister, ran quickly into the house, got the butcher knife and whacked away at the eagle's legs, cutting one of them severely near the foot, whereupon the savage bird let go of the little girl and attacked the boy, knocking him over, tearing his pantaloons and giving him some severe scratches. In the meantime the screams of the children brought out their mother, whereupon the eagle flew off to the barn, on which it sat until Mr. Barr shot him dead. The bird measured seven feet from wing-tip to wing-tip. Its maw was empty, which made it clear that hunger had caused the attack.

VOTE SOLID AND STRAIGHT FOR BARR, NAGLE, AND ALL, AND THE REPUBLICAN CRAFT WILL BE WRECKED IN A SQUALL, WHILE NO LOVER OF TRUTH WILL MOURN ITS DOWNFALL.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy now in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
October 24, 1879.-1y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Disease, like thieves, attack the weak. Fortify your organization with the Bitters, and it will resist and baffle alike the virus of epidemics and the changes of temperature, which disorder the constitutions of the feeble. There is vitality in it. It is a pure vegetable stimulant, a rare alterative and anti-bilious medicine, and has not a harmful element among all its ingredients.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally. [10-17.-1y.]

A Lecture TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, rings, instruments, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent free, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
October 17, 1879.-8m.

J. A. MAHER, Lilly, Pa.,
CASH DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Notions,
AND ALL OTHER KIND OF
STAPLE GOODS
usually kept in a first class country store.
Everything Sold as CHEAP FOR CASH
as at any other establishment in or out of the county, and country produce taken in exchange for merchandise at cash prices. The patronage of everybody wishing to get full value for their money is earnestly and respectfully solicited.
J. A. MAHER.
Lilly, Cambria Co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1879.-tf.

McNEVIN & YEAGER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
COOKING & HEATING STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,
1108 Eleventh Avenue, . Altoona, Pa.
One Door West of Opera House.
ROOFING AND SPOUTING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST
DUFF'S COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

IN THIS age of Commerce and in these go-a-head times, the pressing demand is for thoroughly trained men for business. Our Institution offers unsurpassed facilities to young and middle aged men for obtaining a Practical Education. A short time only is required to complete the course of study. Expenses light. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For circulars address, P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh.

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ONE MILLION
WINTER-FLOWERING
Plants AND Bulbs
Apply by letter for "Special Low Priced List," in which will be found Instructions for Culture.
Peter Henderson & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Iron City College.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. Send for circular.
[9-26.-3m.] J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

ORGANS 13 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Octaves, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warranted six years, Stool and Book, only $98. New 7 Octave Pianos, Stool, Cover and Book, only $143.75. Latest Illustrated Newspaper sent free. Address DAN'L F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Advertisers by addressing G. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, 10 Spruce St., N. Y., can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers.
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$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad St., N. Y.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N. Y.

GRAND OPENING
—OF THE—
American Tea Company
At 1327 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

We take pleasure in informing the people of Blair, Cambria and surrounding counties that we have opened a
BRANCH STORE IN ALTOONA,
Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets,
In the room formerly occupied by R. T. Paine as a shoe store, where we will always keep a large and choice stock of the
Finest Teas, Best Coffees, Purest Spices.

SPECIALTIES IN TEAS.

THE CELEBRATED GARDEN GROWN TEA.
THE FORMOSA OOLONG TEA.
THE NEW ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
THE FINE UNCOLORED YOUNG HYSON TEA.
THE FINE SOUCHONG TEA.
THE GENUINE OLD COUNTRY TEA.
THE BEST UNCOLORED JAPAN TEA.
THE CHOICEST GUNPOWDER TEA.
THE NATURAL LEAF IMPERIAL TEA.
THE CHOICEST MIXED TEA.

We are really the only house between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that imports the celebrated Garden Grown and Genuine Old Country Tea.

SPECIALTIES IN GREEN AND ROASTED COFFEES.

THE GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE.
THE OLD DUTCH COFFEE.
THE PLANTATION CEYLON COFFEE.
THE PEA BERRY COFFEE.
THE AFRICAN COFFEE.
THE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
THE COSTA RICA COFFEE.
THE LAGUAYRA COFFEE.
THE MARACAIBO COFFEE.
THE GOLDEN RIO COFFEE.

A GOOD ROASTED READY GROUND COFFEE AT 10 CTS. PER LB.
The Celebrated Original Arabian Coffee.
This delicious Coffee is unrivalled for its delightful aroma. If all other Coffees have failed to please you try, the CELEBRATED ORIGINAL ARABIAN COFFEE.

PURE SPICES! PURE SPICES! PURE SPICES!
A large and select assortment of the best and purest Spices always on hand. We keep none but the very best.
Goods will be sold at wholesale and retail. Dealers in above mentioned goods can buy as cheap from us as at any wholesale establishment in New York or Philadelphia, and save the freight in goods.
Every article warranted, and money refunded if not satisfactory. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ONE PRICE ONLY, AND THAT THE VERY LOWEST.
CALL, SEE AND BE CONVINCED AT THE
American Tea Co.'s Store, Altoona, Pa.

THE PRINCIPAL CLOTHING HOUSE
—IS FAMOUS—
OAK HALL

This Long Established Clothing House, Known all the Country Round.

HAS been brushed up with improvements in the house and the stock, and is in working trim for the coming season, 1879-1880, with an unapproachable assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
That beats all our own former efforts for beauty and completeness.

Everywhere the note of brisk times is sounding, and Oak Hall is on time—ready now—to show the people the most worthy Exhibition of Ready-made Clothing that can be seen anywhere in America.

People may guess that Wanamaker & Brown have not been idle these past summer months when they come and see the familiar but new look on the old-fashioned rooms, and note the quantity and quality of the
FAVORITE BRAND OF CLOTHING
THAT IS
TO MAKE BUSINESS SPIN
And the Salesrooms of
OAK HALL to Bristle with Activity.
Prices will not be in question, for while, touching the assortment, there will be
Rooms Full of Clothing for Rough Work,
Rooms Full of Clothing for Store Wear,
Rooms Full of Clothing for Fine Dress.
All made up to our own high standard of manufacture, there will be prices so low marked on the garments that even the wholesale work being retailed is thrown completely in the shade. There is only one
OAK HALL FOR GOOD CLOTHING.
And Mr. Wanamaker's respects to old friends and new patrons, to say that there are Open Doors and hearty welcome every week-day for all who choose to come to buy or look or compare; and this house-warming invitation is cordially extended to everybody to drop in and see the changes and additions in convenience and stock in the
Oak Hall of 1879.

A sufficient force of polite salesmen are in attendance to promptly wait on customers, and the number will be increased for any extra hurry of business.
The MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is the special care of gentlemen of long experience.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall, 6th and Market, Philadelphia.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN ALTOONA!
NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
At Actual Rock Bottom Cash Prices!
Suits from $2.75 up; Overcoats from $2.50 up; Pants from 75 cents up; Dress Shirts from 75 cents up; and other wearing apparel and furnishing goods at prices equally cheap.
I don't advertise to sell goods 20 or 25 per cent. cheaper than other dealers, because that would be a falsehood, and people are not so ignorant now-a-days as to believe any such humbug; but I guarantee not to be undersold by any man in the business.
M. WOLF,
RAILROAD CLOTHING HOUSE,
1127 Eleventh Avenue, below Bowman & Morrow's, Altoona, Pa.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24.'79.-tf.]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY MORNING, - OCT. 24, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

HERE, THERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.

—Dr. J. L. McKee, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—McDonald, Loretto, sells carbon oil at [illegible] per gallon.

—McDonald, Loretto, sells calicoes at 5, 6 and 7c. per yard.

—McDonald, Loretto, sells dress goods at [illegible], 16 and 20c. per yard.

—Tinware can be bought from Teitelbaum, Loretto, at lower prices than anywhere else.

—"Don't you forget it!" that for two dollars you can buy a good, heavy boot at Barkers'.

—Look out for big Barr-gains in all the election districts of Cambria county on next Tuesday week.

—The general annual inspection of the road-bed, buildings, etc., of the P. R. R. Co. is now in progress.

—It matters not the age of sufferers from coughs, colds, or croup, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all alike. Price 25 cents.

—"Don't you forget it!" that you can buy the celebrated "Keystone" boot 50 cents cheaper at Barkers' than at any other store in town.

—"Don't you forget it!" that you can buy the celebrated "Walker" boot 50 cents cheaper at V. S. Barker & Bro. than from any other [illegible].

—A perambulating clock-fixer named An[illegible], of Derry, was run over by the cars [illegible] last Monday, and instantly killed.

—Attention is invited to the new advertisement of S. B. Corn & Co., Altoona, of which we shall have something more to say next week.

—"Don't you forget it!" that you can buy a [illegible] boot, all whole leather, with [illegible] seam, all work warranted, for $2.50, at Barkers'.

—"Pendleton" is the name of a new post-office recently established in Blacklick township, this county, with Mr. Thomas M. Reese as postmaster.

—McDonald, Loretto, wants to buy 1,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels corn, and 1,000 bushels wheat, for which the highest market price will be paid.

—Above all, Mr. J. Frank Condon bids fair to win the applause of the Courts of this Judicial district as official stenographer. He fills the bill, we are sure.

—There will be a grand, old-fashioned [illegible] boom in "Little Cambria" for Barr, Nagle, Rorabaugh, Hornick and Scanlan on next Tuesday week.

—The Mountain House is being capped [illegible] this week. Ex-Sheriff Myers has the work in hand, and is assisted by his sons, [illegible] Myers and Thomas Fagan.

—"Don't you forget it!" that you can buy a genuine calf boot, with tap sole, for $3.50 at Barkers', which is 50 cents cheaper than you can buy as good a boot anywhere else.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* says that the Semi-Weekly *Tribune* will be published in Johnstown hereafter. We see (a) weekly *Tribune* has been published in Johnstown for many a day.

—An old man named Jones, a tailor by trade, died at the county almshouse on Tuesday last. His remains were taken to [illegible], his former home, for interment on Thursday morning.

—"Don't you forget it!" that now is the time to buy your boys' boots, the largest assortment of which can now be found at the store of V. S. Barker & Bro. at prices much [illegible] any where else.

—A gentleman who is seven feet high and [illegible] across, more or less, proposes to [illegible] the constitutionality of the new [illegible] in the Court House, at an early [illegible]. Be there to hear him!

—The barn of Wm. M. Coleman, of Logan township, Blair county, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning last, but how the fire originated is not stated. The loss, including contents, is placed at $800, with no insurance.

—The chestnut business is going ahead. The firm of Jos. Weiser & Co., Ebensburg, [illegible] since our last statement two hundred bushels of the fruit, consigned to parties in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

—The *Tribune* was the name of a paper formerly printed at Sewickly, Allegheny county. The material used in that connection has been removed to Johnstown, and will be used in the publication of Mr. Jas. [illegible]'s new Sunday venture.

—The long-continued drought was brought to a happy termination last Saturday by a rain which lasted throughout a dozen consecutive hours. The dry fall of '79, we doubt not, will go down in history and the almanac as [illegible] for lack of moisture.

—The many friends of Dr. Hoffman, recently a resident of Ebensburg, will be sorry to learn that he is prostrated with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism at Wilmore, this county, whither he went from this place on Monday last, on a professional visit.

—Our Philadelphia fashion letter, a communication from "Buckwheat" in reply to a [illegible] last week's *Herald* commendatory of the [illegible] township school board, and some other matter intended for our present issue, must of necessity go over until next week.

—Having failed to *Call* the *Tribune* and [illegible] to their old, Mr. and Mrs. Love [illegible] getting a paying audience [illegible] Tuesday night. So they returned [illegible] and gave a brief exhibition [illegible], which same was very much [illegible].

—Mr. Michael Quartz, formerly conductor on the Ebensburg branch train, was in town the beginning of the present week. We are pleased to learn that he stands a good [illegible] deserved promotion in his peculiar [illegible] line of business in the [illegible].

—[illegible] county is just now having a [illegible]. The barns of Mr. [illegible], Mr. Jacob Mardis and Mr. [illegible] have already fallen victims to the incendiary, and some talk of [illegible] vigilance committees is [illegible].

—[illegible] Samuel Wilson whose residence is in Blacklick township, claims to have walked 54 miles inside seven hours, though probably 63 years of age, [illegible] in height, has no hesitation [illegible] doing the same thing again and [illegible]. Does anybody doubt it?

—In the [illegible] department of M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto, can be found a schedule of [illegible] indicates these numerals: [illegible] $5.00 and up; boys' suits, [illegible] overcoats, $3.50 and up; [illegible] 20 cents per yard; and all [illegible] in proportionately reduced [illegible].

—[illegible] Coulter and Huff, of Greensburg, [illegible] a coal mine in this county [illegible] are said to be the owners [illegible] mines in Westmoreland county [illegible] or two in Clearfield county. [illegible] entered into a coal [illegible] in the county and [illegible].

—McDonald, Loretto, is starting another [illegible] at St. Augustine, Cambria county, this [illegible] bargains will be showered [illegible]. His prices will be the [illegible] at his Loretto store. So, you who [illegible] your money and your [illegible] proper announcement is [illegible] these columns.

—[illegible] the printer, Gen. Joseph McDonald has been announced per posters [illegible] the Democratic meeting at Chest Springs [illegible] (Saturday) evening, in [illegible] at St. Augustine on Saturday evening [illegible] R. L. Johnston, Esq., should [illegible] for the Chest Springs meeting [illegible] of Gen. McDonald.

—[illegible] David Gordon, of Scalp Level, this [illegible] over the side of a bridge on [illegible] and falling a distance of [illegible] feet and alighting on the rocky [illegible] injuries which it [illegible] prove fatal. Her condition [illegible] by some young men who [illegible] the bridge soon after.

—[illegible] week's illness, our townsman [illegible] Esq., made his appearance on [illegible] Wednesday morning. He weighed [illegible] discovered that eight pounds [illegible] been subtracted from the [illegible] of his body corporeal; but inasmuch as he yet kicks the beam at over 200, [illegible] will be able to worry along.

—[illegible] John Ward, son of Mr. Martin [illegible] of this place, as we might have noticed [illegible] has been assigned to duty as assistant of the venerable Father Bradley, [illegible] the Catholic congregation at New[illegible] county, Rev. Father Martin, who [illegible] to that position, having either [illegible] been assigned to some other mis[illegible].

—Mr. John Beers, of White township, and [illegible] of this paper will have the honor of representing Cambria county as jurors in the United States Circuit Court, which is to [illegible] Pittsburgh on Monday, Nov. 10th, [illegible] in Blair county a similar duty [illegible] upon Dr. Rowan Clark, of Bell[illegible] and Col. Wm. K. Piper, of Hollidays[illegible].

—The Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune*, writing under date of Friday [illegible], says this among other things: "J. [illegible], Esq., Cambria county's clever Register and Recorder, was inspecting our Court House yesterday. He don't like our old fogy [illegible] of buildings, and returned to his sanctum in Ebensburg a contented and happy [illegible]

—Messrs. Buck, of Allegheny township, and Cole, of Carrolltown, who had been to Altoona on Friday last, started home after dark in a two-horse wagon. At Y switches, near Altoona, the wagon missed the crossing and wagon and men were upset into the ditch. Neither received much damage.

—"Billy" Brady, of Wilmore, who, by the way, is one of the most reliable and gentlemanly passenger engineers on the P. R. R., had the good fortune to win for the second time the pet fawn shot for at Cresson on Wednesday last. We did not learn the length of his string, nor indeed of any of them.

—We had the pleasure of a call on Monday last from our venerable and sincere friend, Rev. John Walsh, the beloved and zealous pastor of St. John's church, Altoona, who, we are pleased to say has regained to a great extent his wonted health, and looks as if many years more of faithful and efficient services in the masters vineyard were still before him.

—Sampson & Kittell, editors and publishers of the Emlenton, Venango county, *Register*, have it in contemplation to issue a daily three weeks hence. The junior member of this firm was born and bred in Ebensburg, and was for some time an employee on the FREEMAN. We wish him and his partner all imaginable manner of success in their new departure.

—The Loyalhanna paper mills at Latrobe, owned by James Peters & Co., were totally destroyed by fire between 4 and 5 o'clock Sunday morning last. Loss between $20,000 and $25,000. Insured in Pittsburgh and eastern companies to the amount of $11,300. Machinery and fixtures are supposed to be a total loss. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin.

—Mr. Alonzo S. Elliott, the Republican nominee for Poor House Director in Cambria county, last week tendered his resignation of that nomination to the Republican County Committee. He says he is not and was not an aspirant for the position. The field is therefore open for Republicans as well as Democrats to unite on Mr. John Rorabaugh, whose name flies at our mast-head.

—On Thursday, Nov. 6th, two days after the election, Mr. Ignatius Belter, of Munster township, who intends removing with his family to Altoona, will offer at public sale a lot of live stock, consisting of one horse, four cows, and five head of young cattle, as well as wagons, sleds, harness, windmills, plows, harrows, oats, corn, hay, fodder, etc. Sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

—The firm of Cooper & Mellon, of Chest Springs, have a contract for the delivering of three million feet of timber in the head waters of Clearfield creek this season. There may be money in it, and we feel sure it will not be the fault of Mr. Cooper or Mr. Mellon if it is not, and with that general impression remaining on our mind we wish all concerned *bon voyage*. In other words may the rafts be safely delivered.

—The *Northern Cambria News* has somehow been led into the error of publishing the entire of last year's proclamation, "Sheep Law" and all. The "Sheep Law" came before the voters of Cambria county one year ago, and was defeated by a decided majority. No such question will therefore be permitted to disturb the equilibrium of electors on next Tuesday week, the Carrolltown *News* to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Sheriff Ryan on Tuesday last purchased what is known as the Peake property, on the corner of Washington street and Court alley, Johnstown, paying therefor the sum of $4,900. It is the intention of our friend and neighbor to take possession of his new purchase upon the expiration of his term of office, a couple of months hence, and in the meantime the property is to be fitted up for mercantile as well as dwelling purposes.

—A series of well-attended Democratic meetings is being held in the northern tier of townships of Cambria county, at which R. L. Johnston, Esq., Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., John G. Lake, Esq., F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., Mr. Nicholas Helfrich, Hon. John D. Thomas, Capt. E. R. Dunegan, County Commissioner George Gurley, and several others, are doing yeoman service as either speakers or workers. It will count on the 4th day of November next.

—Running for Sheriff in Cambria county don't seem to be a very healthy business this year, as may be inferred from the misfortunes which have befallen Messrs. Nagle and Griffith, the candidates respectively of the Democratic and Republican parties. Mr. Snyder, the Greenback nominee, had better, therefore, keep his eye peeled, as in the nature of things his turn comes next, though it is to be hoped that he won't be hurt anywhere else than at the polls.

—There is a possibility that a fashionable summer resort will be erected near the site of the old reservoir, in Croyle township, this county, but that it will be a rival to Cresson is problematical. The reservoir spoken of is three miles removed from the line of the P. R. R.; whereas, you may almost step from the veranda of the Mountain House into one of a dozen trains which stop daily at Cresson and not strain yourself by the exercise. That makes the difference.

—M. J. Teitelbaum, Loretto, sells at the following popular prices: Coffee, 10c. per pound; sugar, 7c. per pound; molasses, 35c. per gallon and up; rice, 8c. per pound; tobacco, 50c. per pound; carbon oil, 12½c. per gallon; brooms, 12½c. apiece; wooden pails, 12½c. each; calico, 6c. per yard; muslins, from 5c. up; ginghams, from 7c up; ladies' dress goods, from 10c. up; men's boots at $1.75 per pair; boys' boots, 90c. up. Fix these figures in your mind, and go nowhere else if you want bargains.

—Mr. Alver Akers, of Johnstown, a staunch friend of the FREEMAN, reports having seen the other day on the farm of Mr. Cyrus Stouffer, near Blairsville, a field of fall wheat some of the stalks in which by actual measurement are two feet in height and already heading. So luxuriant indeed is the growth that the owner has been obliged to turn several calves into the field to pasture upon the grain, which, as the *Tribune* says, lay so thick and matted as to hide the ground. Such a thing has never been known to occur in that locality before.

—The Jackson township experimental oil well has reached the depth of 800 feet, and the idea, heretofore stated in these columns, is that it shall go down 1,200 feet further. There is oil there, Superintendent Richards says, or there is nothing, and what is wanted is the sum of $1,200, in shares of $20 each, or the whole enterprise will fall through.—Quartermaster James M. Singer, now of Jackson township, and whose postoffice address just now is either Ebensburg or Johnstown, can and will furnish further particulars upon application.

—Mr. Marshall S. Smith, a brother of the senior editor of the Indiana *Messenger*, died last week in the borough named. The deceased was well known to many Cambrians, and his early demise is by them regretted. For a time he held the second desk in the Treasury department at Harrisburg under Mr. R. W. Mackey, and was subsequently chief clerk in the Keystone Hotel, now the Brady House, Harrisburg. In either situation he filled the full measure of the bill, despite uncalled-for slurs and insinuations. He is at rest now.

—County Chairman Seebler has issued a call for a Democratic meeting to be held at Chest Springs to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at which speeches will be delivered by Hon. John Fenlon, R. L. Johnston, Esq., J. G. Lake and F. A. Shoemaker, Esqs. This meeting will be supplemented by another at St. Augustine on Saturday evening of next week (probably the last meeting of the campaign), which will be addressed by Hon. Jno. Fenlon and Gen. Jos. McDonald. At each of these meetings there no doubt will be, as there should be, a grand demonstration on behalf of Barr, Nagle, Rorabaugh, Hornick and Scanlan.

—We stated in last week's issue of the FREEMAN that Gen. Dick Coulter and Geo. F. Huff, Esq., of Greensburg, were in Ebensburg on a pop visit. It has since transpired that it was a strictly business visit on the part of the eminent gentlemen named, and that their object was to purchase the extensive coal fields at that date being operated by Messrs. Heist, Luke & Co., at South Fork, this county. They were successful in obtaining a transfer of deeds, the consideration of $2,600 passing between the parties. Under the new management, what was a capacity of six car-loads will speedily be increased to twelve car-loads per day.

—Mr. Geo. W. Good, the Altoona music dealer, who of late has been advertising quite extensively in our columns, intends to visit Ebensburg, some time during the coming week, probably on Tuesday next, for the purpose of working up business in this locality, and as he is a *good* man by nature as well as by name, socially, musically and otherwise, we have no hesitation in commending him to the *good* graces of our people. No man is better prepared or better disposed to furnish the best of musical instruments upon the easiest possible terms and at the lowest living prices. We therefore hope to see Mr. Good do a *good* business when he comes amongst us.

—The P. R. R. gives notice, by handbill, that a public sale of unclaimed property classified in its lists as "uncalled for freight" will be held on Thursday, Nov. 13th, next. Some of this freight was manifested to Ebensburg, and runs thus: One bill roofing tools, T. Bond; box tools, M. Butler; empty firkin, John Ferguson; ditto, Evan J. Hughes; bundle, R. Hollister; box almanacs, R. J. Lloyd; box goods, Mary Larimer; one axe, D. E. Nolty; three grindstones, L. W. Roland; one empty firkin, R. L. Thomas; bundle railroad tools and rope, Joseph Watle; box sugar, Samuel Weakland; box tools, O. I. Westover; bundle, C. Carran. The parties having claims on the foregoing, either as consignees or consignors, are hereby given due notice.

—We are sorry to be obliged to chronicle an accident which befell our townsman, Mr. Thomas Griffith, Republican nominee for Sheriff, Tuesday afternoon last. While riding in a buggy in the neighborhood of Wilmore, with Maj. P. J. Woleslagle, the one horse comprising his team took fright and ran away. The major escaped with only a few bruises, but Mr. Griffith, falling upon a hard substance, experienced a simple fracture of the left shoulder-blade. The sufferer was brought to his home in this place a couple of hours afterward, and, though his injuries are bad enough, it is yet a source of gratulation to know that they are pronounced by the attendant physician to be far from serious.

—We have received a copy of a pamphlet work entitled "Reminiscences of James C. Ayer and the town of Ayer." James C. Ayer in his lifetime was an eminent pharmacopœist, and what he did for the advancement of medical science cannot be told in brief space. His motto was: "Undertake what you can accomplish, and accomplish what you undertake." And what he undertook he accomplished. The fullest particulars of his life-endeavors may be gathered from such as have come within the beneficent plan of his life giving theory. This book is edited by Charles Cowley, for Frederick F. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., successor of J. C. Ayer, and tells much that is interesting about the Doctor and his town of Ayer.

—Prothonotary O'Donnell and Sheriff Ryan are both Democrats. Of course; or they would not now be holding the responsible positions to which each does credit. But the fact that their political views do not run in diverse channels proved no sufficient inducement to deter them from betting on the result of the Ohio election. It was a new hat and the Prothonotary lost. The sequel is that ex-Sheriff Baumer bought the hat on the Prothonotary's order, sent it by express to Sheriff Ryan, and everything proved satisfactory—with this single exception. Inside the hat were pasted one of the Johnstown *Tribune's* roosters and a copy of that coon which took a wise look over the result of the late Ohio election. That is enough to disgust any Democrat.

—"Shorty" Lane is the name of a man who twenty-odd years ago drove hack between Ebensburg and Wilmore, over the plank road, for the then firm of Thompson & Hamilton. One of the horses which constituted his team was an exceedingly fractious animal—so fractious, in point of fact, that "Shorty," who is no more than five feet in height, was utterly unable to harness him to the hack, but depended for the performance of that feat on the services of "Black Sam." Then, once harnessed, that particular horse made the round trip hence to Wilmore and back before being relieved of his leathern suit, for it appears there was no "Black Sam" at the Wilmore end of the line. Well, "Shorty" now lives in the neighborhood of Wilmore, and the beginning of the present week paid us a visit, and to say that he wasn't looking well would be to falsify the truth.

—Following is a full list of the promotions made in Co. A, Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., necessitated by the election of James M. Thompson to the Second Lieutenancy of that company, *vice* Lieut. Edgar Evans, resigned: First Sergeant, Wm. H. Davis; Second Sergeant, D. H. Kinkead; Third Sergeant, Edwin Thomas; Fourth Sergeant, William A. Jones; Fifth Sergeant, Addison H. Stough; First Corporal, Charles B. Moore; Second, John S. Davis; Third, Samuel G. Owens; Fourth, David E. Davis; Fifth, Jesse S. Bolsinger; Sixth, Alonzo J. Rodgers; Seventh, Thomas D. Evans; Eighth, Abraham Hitchue. The Seventh and Eighth Corporals were promoted for efficiency in the ranks and on duty. Company A, it may be added, has attained to a high degree of discipline, and will give a good account of itself should occasion demand—which Heaven forbid!

—A Greensburg darkey was very neatly scooped in one day last week. On a certain night four chickens of a fancy breed were stolen from the coop of the Zimmerman House, and simultaneous with the discovery of the loss next morning a pocket-book was found inside the coop, which, of course, had been dropped by the thief. When it was opened it was found to contain sixteen dollars. In an hour or so afterwards the landlord mentioned the loss of his chickens and the finding of the pocket-book to three or four persons who were in his bar-room at the time. One of these soon after started up street, and at a street corner encountered "a man and brother" who was bewailing to several bystanders the loss on the previous night of his pocket-book with *sixteen dollars* in it. Having heard the darkey's lamentations over his loss, he informed him that if he would go down to the Zimmerman House he thought he could get some information about it, a pocket-book with just that amount of money in it having been found that morning in the chicken-coop, from which four chickens had been stolen the previous night. The astonished descendant of Ham saw at once how handsomely he had been caught, and didn't think it prudent to visit the hotel in search of his lost treasure; in fact he felt that he had made a fool of himself by saying anything about it, although it must have struck him, as it must strike everybody else, that four dollars apiece is a pretty high price to pay for chickens, no matter how fancy they may be.

* * *

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The November CATHOLIC WORLD has two important historical articles—one on the "Struggles of the Sixteenth Century in France," the other a review, or rather a condensation, of Taine's *Ancien Regime*. The first of these shows how and why protestantism failed to secure a footing in France, and in a new way goes over the old ground of the Edict of Nantes, the St. Bartholomew Massacre, etc. The second presents in startling colors the truly deplorable state of France in the reign of Louis XV., and affords a sufficient explanation, if not excuse, for the outbreak of the first French Revolution. "Follette" is the title of a new and very promising story by that charming writer, Miss Kathleen O'Meara. "The Gospel of Hygiene" is an amusing and well-directed hit at a certain school of moral philanthropists. "The City of St. John the Baptist" and "A Day at Loretto" are capital sketches of travel. A second paper on "Christian Art" introduces us to the Dutch and German schools and masters. "Irish Affairs in 1782" gives the story of the uprising of the Irish volunteers, and is an instructive comment on current Irish affairs. "The Journey of a Greek Patriarch" is very entertaining and quaint. "Res Italicæ" deals with Col. Haymeric's recent pamphlet, and "Current Events" surveys the present European situation.

* * *

SWEET SLEEP is inestimably precious, but the torture experienced from restless slumbers, bad dreams and nervousness, is almost indescribable. Refreshing sleep cannot be enjoyed when the body is subject to ailments that are so common at the present time. Many wretched sufferers vainly court it, because they fail to seek proper relief. But a positive and speedy cure is obtainable in the greatest remedy ever known—Sandaline—which is prepared by a fine chemical process from the pure natural juices of the Sandal tree. Eminent physicians everywhere acknowledge it to be the greatest curative agent in the world. It has long been used with never failing success in all countries and climates. It is pleasant in flavor, and operates upon the system with gentleness and thorough effect going at once to the source of disease eradicating all that is pernicious, restoring the impaired parts and rapidly building up the entire system. Every affection of the blood, lungs, liver, kidneys, nerves, and genital organs, is completely and permanently cured by its use. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Sandaline Cologne is the finest perfume in the world. Price $1. Ask your druggist. Dr. Gounod's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

* * *

NEW LUMBER REGION.—Col. A. L. McFarland leaves to-day for Lloydsville, Cambria county, in the neighborhood of which place he has purchased 1,000 acres of timber land. A large saw mill, with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day, is in course of construction at Lloydsville, and will be in operation by the 1st of November. Tenement houses for the employes and lumbermen, a large force of whom are now at work, have also been erected. The timber on the tract is estimated at 7,000,000,000 feet of white pine, 2,000,000,000 feet hemlock, and 1,000,000,000 oak. It is about the only timber tract that has not been culled in the counties of Clearfield, Cambria and Blair, and the enterprise is a new venture which promises good results, the East affording a ready market, and lumber, like everything else, being on the "boom." Col. McFarland has also been elected President of the extension of the Bell's Gap Railroad Company. It is proposed to extend the road across Clearfield county to Coalport, and it will do much toward opening up that rugged region.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, 22d.*

* * *

A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

COMPANY C, 209TH PA. VOLS.—This company was recruited in Ebensburg, and was mustered into the United States service, for the term of one year, at Harrisburg, Sept. 15, 1864. It was mustered out May, 31, 1865. While in service, it was attached to the First brigade, Third division, Ninth army corps. The engagements it participated in were as follows: On picket line at Bermuda Hundred, Nov. 17, 1864; at Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. The Colonel of the regiment was T. B. Kauffman; the Quartermaster, E. F. Lytle, then of Ebensburg, now of Altoona; and the Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Lemmon, then pastor of the Ebensburg Methodist Episcopal congregation.

We give below the names of the officers and men of the Company, as originally presented on the muster-roll, with some particulars as to the killed, the dead, and the whereabouts of the survivors.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Robert Litzinger; lives in Johnstown.

First Lieutenant, Samuel W. Davis; now Captain of Co. A., Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., and a member of the board of Commissioners of Cambria county; lives in Ebensburg.

Second Lieutenant, Hugh Jones; killed at Fort Steadman.

First Sergeant, Samuel Singleton; died in Kansas.

Second Sergeant, Alex. Y. Jones; lives in McKean county.

Third Sergeant, Elbridge Stiles; lives in Missouri.

Fourth Sergeant, Edward J. Humphrey; now first Lieutenant of Co. A. Fifth regiment, N. G. P., and Burgess of Ebensburg borough.

Fifth Sergeant, Edward Owens; lives in Cambria township.

Corporal F. H. Barker; lives in Ebensburg.

Corporal Thomas J. Evans; killed in front of Petersburg.

Corporal Richard W. Pryce; died in Iowa City about one year ago.

Corporal Wm. H. Davis; now First Sergeant of Co. A, Fifth regiment, N. G. P., and Assistant Postmaster of Ebensburg.

Corporal Joseph A. Elliott; lives in Barr township.

Corporals William F. Baum and George W. Grissinger; live in Chest township.

Corporal R. F. Scott; died in Huntingdon county.

PRIVATES.

Christ. C. Adams; lives in Barr township.
J. McG. Appleby; whereabouts unknown.
Reuben Brown, ditto.
Thomas W. Brookbank; lives in Cameron county.
Thomas Bumford; lives in Cambria township.
James C. Burtnett; lives in Johnstown.
Hartman Berg, at present serving the second term as Superintendent of Common Schools of Cambria county.
David J. Bennett, lives in Cincinnati.
Richard J. Bennett, lives in Johnstown.
William Clement, lives in Ebensburg.
Rodney Charles, whereabouts not known.
Terence Delozier, lives in St. Augustine.
Howard Delozier, a resident of Somerset.
John E. Davis, lives in Cambria township.
Joshua J. Davis, lives in McKean county.
Thomas B. Davis, lives in Carroll township.
Thomas D. Davis, lives in Ebensburg.
Jack Davis, lives in Philadelphia, where he was for a time connected with the U. S. Mint.
Henry Davis, whereabouts unknown.
John Darby, since dead.
Uriah Emigh, whereabouts unknown.
Hugh H. Evans, lives in Cambria township.
Evan C. Evans, lives in Ebensburg.
Thomas E. Evans, ditto.
Peter Earhart, whereabouts not known.
Edward Francis, lives in Chicago.
Jacob Fulmer, lives in Oil City.
Richard Griffith, lives in Westmoreland county.
John Gittings, lives in Jackson township.
Edward W. Humphrey, at present Street Commissioner of Ebensburg.
William H. Humphrey, lives in Cambria township.
Henry Houp, whereabouts unknown.
Thomas L. Jones, lives in Ebensburg.
Robert R. Jones, lives in Cambria township.
Jonathan Jones, ditto.
John A. Jones, ditto.
Evan S. Jones, whereabouts not known.
William A. Jones, lives in Ebensburg.
David T. James, lives in Barr township.
David J. James, lives in Cambria township.
William M. James, ditto.
Thomas Jervis, ditto.
Jackson Lambourn, lives in Huntingdon county.
George W. Lambourn, ditto.
Alex Leslie, lives in Carroll township.
John Morgan, lives in Ebensburg.
Wm. H. Montague, lives in Huntingdon.
James Myers, watchman for the P. R. R., at Ebensburg station.
Peter S. Myers, whereabouts unknown.
David Powell, Jr., died in Blacklick township.
John Rager, lives in Jackson township.
Gordon Sinclair, gone West.
Archibald Smith, lives in Carroll township.
Wallace Stiles, gone West.
Wm. Stonebraker, killed at Fort Steadman.
Adam Shinafelt, died in Ebensburg.
Thomas R. Williams, lives in Blacklick township.
Peter Wagner, ditto.
Uriah Wagner, ditto.

—When Co. C returned home, upon the cessation of hostilities between the two sections of the Union, it was tendered an ovation which in point of heartiness and welcome and profusion of floral decorations was never equalled in the history of Ebensburg.

* * *

A "LOVE" OF AN ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. Love, two of the most versatile and altogether satisfactory vocalists, dramatists, characterists, musicians, etc., who have ever visited Ebensburg, gave an entertainment in the Court House Saturday evening last and another one the following Monday evening. They were greeted on both occasions by full houses, which will probably be larger should they chance to stray this way again, as they promise to do if life and health is spared them until next summer. As stated in the handbills, Mr. Love is a full band within himself, and some of his gags on our local musicians were first-class, noticeably the one in which he touched off the peculiarities of Mr. A. J. Khey in his "Grand March in Norma" on the flute. Of "Doc." Thompson, with a "p," it cannot just now be said that he blows his own horn to an alarming extent, the Ebensburg Silver Cornet Band being on the verge of dissolution, but Mr. Love reproduced some of his quavers and demi-semiquavers on a horn which succeeded in bringing back to memory the echoes of melodies now nearly forgotten, whilst the performances of Bob Johnston and Charley O'Donnell, and especially that of Judge John D. Thomas, who attempted to whistle two tunes on one instrument, with one foot keeping 2-2 time and the other 2-4 time, were altogether unique. As to the reference made to the writer hereof, that the music produced by him is of the mouth organ and not the political organ variety, ground out per order to suit the tastes of any or every assemblage, we beg leave to be excused. We are not mixing any of that in ours just now. But, all the same, we hope to have Mr. and Mrs. Love in our midst again further along, when we promise them a rousing benefit.

* * *

WHEN she was young she served a term
As calico disturber in a dry goods firm;
She served so well and faithfully
That now she is boss of his hash-ery.

There is no special sense in the foregoing, so far as we are able to discover, a ten-foot telescope being at our disposal. But who cannot imagine that the young lady spoken of, either as a calico disturber or a disturber of hash, would not look better with a pair of nicely-fitting boots on her feet than would otherwise be the case? The very best boots and shoes, for either ladies' or gentlemen's wear, are sold at S. Blumenthal's Great Eastern Emporium, 1110 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, at figures less if anything than what the same quality would cost you in New York or Philadelphia. And Blumenthal has a stock as large and as handsome as any man in the business. Go therefore to Blumenthal and buy boots and shoes for yourself, wife, baby, and all.

* * *

THOSE autumn booms; those autumn booms!
What loud dimensions each assumes.
By day or night the clamor swells,
With hoots and howls and shouts and yells;
In mid-day's light, and midnight's gloom,
In press and pulpit, booms the boom.

That boom, divested of the poetry thrown about it in the foregoing stanza, means that the people have gone mad concerning the frightful tumble in prices of ready-made clothing which has lately been announced from the wholesale and retail clothing establishment of Godfrey Wolf, next door to the postoffice, Altoona, Pa. Mr. Wolf sells the very best—he sells no goods but such as are warranted—he sells cheap. Send him an order by mail, or call on him, and you will receive nothing but satisfaction.

* * *

THERE are things in this life full of sadness—fond hopes often fail in their fruits: but for brightest of sunshine and gladness, with an excellent bargain to boot, we commend all our readers to Murphy, who has clothing enough for them all, and sells very low for the "ready" at his great and cheap Star Clothing Hall, where suits for the big folks and little, a stock that will please every taste, can now be found in the greatest profusion, and at prices the very lowest and *taste*. Remember 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and don't forget to buy there.

* * *

Strange People.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community? We say strange, because they seem willing to suffer and pass their days miserably—made so by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility—when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Ebensburg.

[*Not entered, etc. No rights reserved.*]

SKETCHES
—OF—
PIONEER LIFE on the ALLEGHENIES.

TWELFTH PAPER.

On the Dry Gap road leading from Altoona to Cherrytree was located in the early days a little settlement known as "Hart's Sleeping Place." Hart was an old trader who carried on a traffic with the Indians between Cumberland county, along by Standing Stone, Black Log valley, in over the Kittanning Path to Kittanning, an old Indian town in what is now Armstrong county. He used to carry his wares on a pack horse, after the manner of all travellers who thread the mazes of an uninhabited wilderness, where the narrow Indian path allowed the passage of man and horse only. Kittanning was one of many Indian towns located in different parts of the colony of Pennsylvania.—These towns were composed of comfortable log cabins, with cornfields around them; and the barking of the Indian curs on the approach of strangers rendered them exceedingly homelike. The inside of these cabins was often well supplied with buffalo robes and other skins, and on the whole the life of an Indian was not quite so savage after all. There slumbered the dusky warriors and red-lipped maidens, with the little "papooses," in safety, while the harvest moon flooded the silent town and rustling cornfields in subdued and silvery splendor, and naught was heard without save the "hoo-oo! hoo-oo-oo!" of the raccoon among the maize, or the distant howl of the wolf borne from afar on the cool and fluttering night breeze. Succotash, venison, wild honey and clear water from the brook would not make such a bad meal after all, and with their dances, games and plays, Indian life was not altogether destitute of enjoyment.

We will now depict a night scene in an Indian village for the edification and amusement of the reader. It is a fine summer night, and the surrounding forest is clothed in the richest foliage. The moon dispenses blandly her calm, silvery light upon the Indian village, from whose streets ascends a confused hum of many voices on the night air. Opposite the Council House, in the broad, main avenue of the town, a bright fire burns with a cheerful waving blaze, and near by a band of painted and befeathered warriors, in the height of costume, are engaged in the wild and fierce orgies of the war dance. With their brawny and well formed limbs, robust strength and graceful agility, they present a picture in their waving plumes, of wild, manly comeliness, not to be seen elsewhere. There sit the musicians in state, keeping tune for the dancers, while the grave chiefs of the tribe sit in calm dignity looking on. Old women, matrons and comely maidens are regarding with eager looks the fierce revelry of the lithe warriors, meantime busily chatting and pointing their eager admiration at some favorite dancer. The children and half grown lads are busily engaged in a grotesque imitation of the noisy revels, using a scared and howling cur as a tortured prisoner within their vociferous circle. The dance over, a young warrior addresses the dusky concourse in a speech of fiery and stirring eloquence, which is listened to in wrapt attention, after which chiefs warriors and people disperse quietly to their cabins, and soon all is still in the Indian village. Such was the life of the red man in the wilds of America.

Nicholas Braddock was the pioneer settler on the place now owned by Charles Tomlinson. His nearest neighbors were William Dodson, Michael McGuire and Cornelius McGuire. Andrew Dodson was the first white child born within the limits of the McGuire settlement. Mrs. McGuire, relict of "Big Michael McGuire," lately deceased, has been heard to remark that she put the first bit in his mouth that he ever ate. There is an incident of sad interest connected with the family of the above mentioned William Dodson which is well worth relating. A little toddling two-year-old child, the boy baby of the family, followed after his father one cold April evening as he went to put the horses in the pasture-field. The father came home by another way and missed the little wanderer, who still toddled on, chilled and tearful, in search of his papa. The poor little soul wandered on and on till the darkness and chill of night settled down upon his uncovered head—lost in the trackless forest. God only knows how much anguish filled the little heart of the chilled, hungry and lost one who was never to sleep in his cosy little bed again. In bitter anguish the little thing wandered and wandered—still waiting and calling for his papa; but no papa ever saw him again. The whole settlement turned out in the search for the missing child and scoured the surrounding forest for many days, but all to no purpose. The sufferings of the little lost one were over and past long before the search had ended, yet still they searched on till hope died out in every heart. Sadly and reluctantly the worn out people returned to their respective homes and soon the lost boy was almost forgotten by all save those nearest and dearest to him. In the fall of that same year, a settler chanced to find the little bones of the lost child, where he had succumbed to cold, weariness, hunger and despair—breathing out his little soul all alone in the deep wilderness. Henry O'Hara now owns the place which was first improved by William Dodson, the pioneer, and the scene of the narrative just rehearsed.

The place now owned by Hugh M'Cormick was first improved by James M'Guire. It went out of M'Guire's hands into the hands of Hugh M'Coy, of which settler we have a little incident to relate. Mrs. M'Coy started on a visit to the "Loop," to see Mrs. Storm, a daughter of her's. The old lady never reached her destination, however, but wandered off the road somewhere, it is surmised, and perished in the flames. The neighbors searched for the missing woman for over a week, but with no success. At last the body was found by Paul Donahoe, at a place known as "Deep Hollow," in Gallitzin township. Hugh M'Coy, accompanied by his son, subsequently moved to Texas, where the former died.

Emanuel Bebe was the original settler on what is known as the Gibbons' place, near Loretto. Bebe erected a water power saw mill thereon, and flourished away for some time among the pines while they were in plenty. These pines call up a certain train of thought. The period of timber is rapidly vanishing from the course of time, and the day may come when lumber will not be procurable for general building purposes. Now the question is, after the wooden age, what age will then set in? Or what material will take the place of wood in general architecture. The stone age, I presume, will again come around, and men will dwell in houses of stone with rafters of iron. That will be a solid and indestructable age if it ever comes. But a truce to speculation.

Bebe's place changed hands into the possession of William Gibbons, next it passed to Francis Gibbons, then William Lloyd became the owner, and, lastly, Samuel Mulligan erected a steam saw-mill and steamed away till the pine forest was *non est* in that vicinity.

When the pioneers first roamed through the virgin forests of the Alleghenies, their view was unobstructed by the dense thickets of underbrush which have sprung up since the advent of the white man with his axes and saw-mills. In the early days of these settlements you could see a deer or a bear for hundreds of yards in the forest, in almost any direction, but now in some localities you could hardly notice the presence of game at the distance of a half dozen yards. An innumerable growth of small fry has taken the place of the great giants of the forest.

The first pioneer dwelling built in this region was erected on Michael M'Guire's place, lying immediately below the present site of Loretto. That place passed from the hands of Capt. M'Guire into the possession of Silas Moore; after Mr. Moore, John Glass became its owner, and the next proprietor to Glass was Joseph Hogue. Mr. Hogue sold it piecemeal to Brother Lawrence of St. Francis' College, Mrs. Eckenrode, Joseph Harzog, George Eberly, Ambrose Sanker, Francis Storm, and Patrick Shields. George M'Guire and Henry Ivory also live on farms divided off from the original land of Capt. Michael M'Guire. It may not be out of place in this connection to say a few words more about this founder of the M'Guire settlement.

Capt. Michael M'Guire was a Revolutionary officer, and after the close of that long struggle for civil liberty he resided at Tarrytown, in the State of Maryland. After the stirring scenes of war had settled into quiet, Captain M'Guire still retained a hankering for powder and ball and became an assiduous hunter, making long-continued expeditions into the far-spreading forests which covered the face of this region in those days. In one of his far-reaching hunts into Pennsylvania his eye rested on a spot here, away on the Alleghenies, which pleased him for a home. Accordingly, seven years after the close of the struggle with King George, or in the year 1788, Captain M'Guire with his family journeyed through the untrodden wilderness into this wild mountain region and started a home all by himself, far from the haunts of men. Here he existed in solitary enjoyment of his forest domain for four or five years, living on juicy venison and the products of his clearing, and remained meantime as much master of the region round about as if he inhabited a lone island many leagues from land on the wide ocean. Who would say that Captain Michael M'Guire living away in the forest far from all pomp and masquerade, and doing his duty as a man and as head of a family, was not as much of a *gentleman*—that is, a man of *whole soul* and *good manners*—as the veriest fop who attends every ball and every sport and every nonsense the whole year round? (Consistency, what a life for a Christian!)

The writer has seen that illustrious General, Joseph E. Hooker, the hero of the grand battle above the clouds, sitting on a pine stump before his tent in the camp of the Second Division of the Third Corps on the outposts at Harrison's Landing—sitting on the stump there and eating "hard tack" and a chunk of bacon which he held in his hands.

Men of that stamp seem to care little for ceremony and vain show. Yet to see Hooker on his curvetting war horse, at the head of his division, was a noble sight indeed. He was the personification of a daring soldier.

We will now give an unique method of getting breadstuffs in a scarce time which was practiced by an early settler. Richard Sherley was the father of Mrs. Hall, an old lady who lives with her son, Peter Hall, about a mile from Loretto. On one occasion the Sherley family ran short of wheat flour and adopted an unique plan to obtain a new supply for a baking. Sherley made a great, long pile of logs, to which he set fire, driving down before the long line of blazing logs, a set of forked stakes, having the forks all at the same height. In these forks he laid poles along the whole length, and against this support he stood up the grain to dry. When dry it went through the same process as other grain before becoming flour. Truly necessity is the mother of invention.

In the next paper I propose to give the reader a few more ideas on pioneer schools and the methods of discipline therein practiced. A. D. H.

LORETTO, Oct. 20, 1879.

P. S.—As I promised in a previous paper of this unpretentious series to "hold up Darwin's coat to the light, to see if I could find a few holes in it," I shall now endeavor to redeem my obligation.

The arguments and thoughts which I herein present are entirely my own—that is as far as I know, for other folks may have advanced the same thoughts, unknown to the writer of these sketches. In plain words, whatever their value, they are original.

I have not been around the whole circuit of Darwin's fortifications, but I will attack the point nearest to me, wherein, if I make a breach, it will answer as well as if I had reconnoitred the entire works.

It is a fact that Darwin asserts man's origin from the ape—which most indecorous position it shall be my self-imposed task to demolish.

The ape, it is true, bears a resemblance to man, and possesses intelligence in a degree—or, rather, cunning. So does the cat bear a resemblance to the tiger, and the ass looks a good deal like a horse, and a goose like an ostrich. But because those animals bear a likeness to each other, can any one in reason say that the horse descended from the plodding ass, the great, fierce tiger from the domestic cat or the wild ostrich from the home-spun goose?

Again a wasp resembles a bee, but for that reason did the honey-making bee descend from the vicious wasp?

A frog resembles a toad, and a land turtle his brother of the great waters; yet did not the one descend or originate from the other, but every one was created distinctly to fill it proper sphere.—Did any geologist ever find a fossil-monkey in a progressive state towards a man, or did any man in any age ever witness the development of a monkey in the least degree toward humanity? Creation was progressive, but it was progressive by new creations, and not by a gradual development of one animal into another. Could any one in his sense say that a hippopotamus developed into a whale, or a whale into a hippopotamus? that the serpent was the grandfather of the rabbit, or the eagle the hog's progenitors. How could animals so dissimilar in nature, form and structure originate from a common stock? The idea ends in absurdity!

Again, we reiterate that every species of animal fills its place in nature, and was formed for that sphere by a separate creation. This assertion carries truth on the face of it; for, again, I demand, has any geologist ever found in the rocky formations of the earth a fossil monkey, or the bones of a monkey, in a stage of development into a man, or in the least degree higher than a monkey?

Has tradition or history ever produced an authentic instance of one animal's development into another?

The answer to these questions is *surely* no! Then why was such an absurd theory ever set afoot on its lame legs?

As a last shot through the breach which has already been made, we ask: Why do not monkeys develop into men now-a-days?

In this high-pressure nineteenth century one might expect such a thing, if ever it did happen in nature. I wish some Darwinian would take up the controversy. A. D. H.

* * *

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRACY.

Special Correspondence of Cambria Freeman.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1879.

DEAR MCPIKE—The Democrats of this city are making a brilliant campaign. The Democratic candidates, Messrs. Hartranft, Greenbank and Page, are presenting themselves in person before assemblages and pleading with great earnestness the cause of economy and reform. Spirited meetings are being held in all the wards in the city. Judging by the splendid meetings of the past week, the labors of the Democratic candidates for better municipal government are receiving the support of men of both political parties, which promises well for election day. An important feature of the campaign of last week was the formal acceptance in public speeches of the nominations of the several conventions of the Democratic candidates, which guarantees a united and harmonious support of the ticket. The most enthusiastic and interesting Democratic meetings ever held in this city are of night occurrence, and Democrats, workingmen, taxpayers and renters are making the welkin ring with enthusiasm. The result in Ohio, instead of disheartening the Philadelphia Democracy, has stimulated them to more vigorous action. The Philadelphia Democrat never permits himself to be influenced by anything outside of the city. He never form his opinions or takes his cue from affairs abroad. The Democrats are manfully fighting their battle on its own merits, Philadelphia and the Democratic candidates are regardless of the waves or Presidential booms.

The Ohio election has not dimmed a Democratic light in this city, but has brightened them and caused a general and aggressive advance all along the whole line. Both Democratic committees are actively at work, for however much the two committees may have wrangled over everything else in working for the Democratic nominees, they are in loving accord now. The regular committee, under the lead of George McGowan, has taken the field, and as in previous campaigns, when it won glorious Democratic victories, has its meetings organized in every ward, and is doing most effective work for the ticket. It has the Democratic authority and power, and representing as it does a very large majority of the party in this city, it is receiving the active, earnest co-operation of every Democrat who hopes to see his party successful and respected. Although the committee has nothing but wrecks behind it in contests of the year, the members are working manfully and making themselves a glorious record.

The Republican ratification meeting on Saturday evening was all that could be expected in the way of expressive banners, inspiring music and fizzing fire-works. As the Philadelphia *Times* very truthfully remarks, "It was an imposing partisan demonstration, but no one heard or can read the addresses with pride and profit." "Not one of the speakers appreciated the most opportune occasion for the sensible speech of the evening." All of the speakers seem to have forgotten the plain political lessons of the recent past." "The sensible speech was among the missing features of the great Republican demonstration on Saturday night." Under any circumstances, the tap of the party drum can call out a large Republican procession in this city, with banners, torches and enthusiasm to order, but Ohio had given a spontaneity to the enthusiasm that evening which machinery could not create.

With strangers, the speech would have caused serious alarm, but having a knowledge of the orators, their gushes of wrath fell harmless. A view of the noted orators, as they appeared to an old-time Democrat, made him think that some political Buttercup had mixed the political babies up. It was difficult to tell whether it was a Republican or a Democratic jollification. Had it not been that Forney, Kelly, Owens, Brewster, Kneas, and Shapley had on their bloody shirts, it might have been taken for a Democratic institution. Except the bloody garments, it had to an old Democrat a very strong appearance of an old-time Democratic meeting. But when Owens and others marshaled their Northern armies, Shapley voiced the aggressive spirit of young Republicans, and Forney demanded Grant in 1880, it was enough to convince an old Democrat that it was not a Democratic institution. The Republicans have paraded and ratified the Ohio victory, and the Democrats will next parade and ratify their city victory.

Our old friend, 'Lish Davis, has stirred up a stench by calling upon an old partner in the oil speculation to pay over a large sum of money. The visit of Mr. J. H. Puleston, M. P., to this country, has thus far not proven a success either financially or in point of character. It seems that while Republican worthies in Know Nothing times were striving to prevent estimable foreigners from becoming citizens of the United States, they subsequently take one who refuses to become a citizen, employ him in their political work, go into oil speculations with him, and then appoint him, an unnaturalized foreigner, to be the representative of the State of Pennsylvania at Washington. Besides being called upon to pay over to one of his oil speculators a large sum of money, it has also come to light that Mr. J. H. Puleston, M. P., when residing here, was an active manager in the Republican ranks, although he refused to become a naturalized citizen. It has further come to light that he and ex-Governor Curtin were jointly engaged in oil speculations and pocketing the proceeds therefrom, and that although Simon Cameron did not know how this unnaturalized foreigner came to be appointed Pennsylvania State Agent at Washington during the war by Governor Curtin, the reason why may be readily guessed at. Oh, Elisha! why did you stir up this stench? Call you this backing your friends? Truly, the visit to this country of J. H. Puleston, M. P., has thus far not proven a success, either financially or in point of character. Well, what are ex-Secretary of War Cameron, ex-Governor Curtin and ex-State Senator Davis going to do about it? G. N. S.

* * *

He held her in his strong right arm,
Close to his throbbing side;
They heard the music of the sea,
The moaning of the tide.

Long years have past, and often now,
The neighbors either side
Hear, when family jars break out,
The moaning of the tied.

What does all this refer to? Nobody round here, we're sure. Then, it must point directly toward the man who goes elsewhere than to Simon & Bendheim's, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, for ready-made, fashionable, and oh! ever-so-cheap clothing. Keep this address in your mind. Go only to Simon & Bendheim's when you want something up to the highest notch of perfection, and below zero so far as the price-list and its figures are concerned, and there will be no moaning of the tied.

* * *

Five Hundred Thousand Strong.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of **Shiloh's Cure sold.** Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 persons afflicted with **Consumption** have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma and Bronchitis yield at once; hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it let us say: If you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life, don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [9-12,'79.—e.o.w.6m.]

WE have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker-mouth and Headache in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and a sweet breath. Price, 50 cts. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Ebensburg. [9-12.—e.o.w.6m.]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that David M. Pringle, of Croyle township, and Agnes, his wife, have made an assignment of the estate and effects of the said David M. Pringle to the undersigned for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to the said David M. Pringle will therefore make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those having claims against him will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WALTERS,
Oct. 24.-6t. Assignee of David M. Pringle.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county:

In the matter of the first and final account of John Lloyd, Assignee of Theodore and Ellen Baker. And now, 7th October, 1879, confirmed absolutely and E. G. Kerr, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute. From the Record. By the Court.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on *Tuesday, 25th November, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties of said appointment, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

Oct. 24, 1879.-3t. E. G. KERR, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Alias Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on *Saturday, November 15, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Isaac Lute and William Lute, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of John Gardner, Adam Lulay, Peter Garman, and William Garmen, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Wm. Lute. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. T. Backhouse and Sarah Ann, his wife, in right of said Sarah Ann.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 20, 1879.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the first and partial account of John E. Shields and Elizabeth McGuire, Administrators of Michael McGuire, deceased.

And now, Oct. 7, 1879, on motion of Johnston & Scanlan, Esqs., F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., appointed Auditor to report distribution of the moneys in the hands of the accountants.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at my office in Ebensburg on *Wednesday, the 12th November, 1879*, at 2 P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

[10-17.-3t.] F. A. SHOEMAKER, Auditor.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, on or about the 20th of September, a red steer, with two white spots on his back, and supposed to be rising two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. W. J. BUCK.

Buck's Mills, Allegheny Twp., Oct. 17, 1879.-3t.

WE ARE STILL ON DECK!

AND PROPOSE TO REMAIN THERE!

A Perfect Tornado in Low Prices.

To the numerous readers of the Freeman

V. S. BARKER & BROTHER

Send greeting, and as a matter of interest to all buyers invite attention to the special inducements below:

Men's Department.

We have the largest and most complete assortment of **BOOTS** ever seen in this or any other country town, comprising all qualities from the coarsest to the finest, and at prices which defy competition. We have not sufficient time or space to give a full price list, but append an example or two of our low prices in this department: For $2.50 we sell a man's boot, made from whole stock, with SADDLE SEAM, and fully warranted, which is 60 cents cheaper than a boot of the same quality can be bought from any other dealer in town. Also, a man's calf boot (warranted), with tap sole, either sewed or pegged, for $3.50. Our entire line will be sold at the same low rates, and if customers fail to find our prices far below those of other dealers they will not be asked to buy. A complete stock of boys' and youths' boots at prices equally cheap, besides gum boots at prices a little cheaper than other dealers demand.

In **CLOTHING** we have special bargains to offer, as we keep a full stock of medium priced garments, as well as samples of finer goods, and will take your order for any kind of a fine suit, which we guarantee to furnish for less money than you can buy the same kind of goods in Altoona or Johnstown. Our **$10 Suits** are stunning bargains. In OVERCOATS we carry the only complete stock in town, and defy any one to compete with our prices, while in CASSIMERES and CLOTHS we have the most extensive and varied assortment ever exhibited in Ebensburg, and can have suits made to order on short notice. Don't fail to see our pants' goods before buying.

We keep at all times a full line of UNDERWEAR, from the cheapest to the best, and as an example of our low prices on these goods, and the only one we have room for, we quote good, heavy undershirts at 25 cents each, and full suits at 50 cents. Who can beat these figures?

Ladies' Department.

WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

SUPERB STOCK of LADIES' COATS,

Which we have in great variety and at all prices from $2.50 up to the highest. We certainly have wonderful bargains in this line, and to those ladies who need coats for the coming winter, but do not wish to buy just yet awhile, we would say, come and examine our stock now and select what you want and have it laid away, which will be done with pleasure, as by so doing you will have a large assortment to select from, which may not be the case long, as we expect to reduce the stock very much before the 25th of this month. Anyhow when you visit our store don't forget to look at the coats, which we will be pleased to show you whether you wish to buy or not.

In **BLACK CASHMERES** we have a nice line, and are giving great bargains in them as well as other DRESS GOODS of various qualities and textures. Of SHAWLS we shall keep a full assortment, double and single, and of all styles and prices. We also have a neat and complete stock of Ladies' KNIT JACKETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, &c., as well as the best line of WATERPROOFS for ladies' cloaks and children's wear ever brought to Ebensburg.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

First, we wish to call special attention to our **CARPETS**. We have completed arrangements with one of the finest Carpet Houses in New York whereby we are enabled with the aid of a wonderful invention, known as

RICHARDSON'S CARPET EXHIBITOR,

to show you at your own door, as it were, the entire stock of a New York Wholesale House. We have not room to fully explain all the merits of the "Exhibitor," but will take great pleasure in showing you the samples in our store, which will give you an opportunity to select any carpet you may desire from a great variety of new and elegant patterns.

We have just received a choice lot of BLANKETS, which we are offering at prices ranging from $2 to $5. We have also added to our stock a handsome line of CLOCKS, and are now prepared to furnish all styles and qualities, no matter how common or how elaborate, at prices fully 25 per cent. cheaper than regular dealers charge for clocks of the same make and finish.

In FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS we are offering unequalled inducements, our prices being not only the lowest but our stock the largest and best in town, comprising all widths and patterns for either floors or tables.

OTHER GOODS IN ENDLESS PROFUSION.

We have enumerated only a few of the many articles we have for sale, as it would require many more columns than we would like to pay for to give a full list of all the goods we keep. Suffice it to say that we have the largest stock of merchandise in Ebensburg—indeed more than double what any other house contains—all of which we bought at the lowest cash prices, while many of the goods were bought early and of course before any advance in price. Of this latter class we note Canton Flannels, of which we purchased largely in July and at prices much lower than they could be bought for now. So too with our monster stock of Boots and Shoes, as well as many other goods which might be mentioned, and which were all bought at the old and more moderate prices of three months ago. This is how it comes to pass that we can sell goods cheaper than other men in the business. We know some dealers will tell you that we are only blowing, but all we ask is a comparison of our prices with theirs. We have sold GROCERIES cheaper all summer than any other firm in town, and we not only intend to do so in the future, but to keep the largest and best stock of GROCERIES, as well as FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, SALT, FISH, MEAT, LARD, GLASS of all sizes, NAILS, OILS, &c., &c., to be found in Northern Cambria.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH, or Country Produce at Cash Prices.

☞ We buy all kind of grain, beans, onions, chestnuts, and other produce. Call at our store and we will take great pleasure in showing you our goods and informing you of our prices, whether you wish to buy anything or not.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.

Ebensburg, October 8, 1879.-tf.

Observe This!--Preserve This!

No Agents Employed. Bought Direct from Headquarters. Saved Commission.

THE CRY ALL OVER THE COUNTRY IS THAT GOODS HAVE ADVANCED AND THAT they cannot now be bought low enough to be sold at the same prices as last year; but if you will only call at **Chas. Simon's New Clothing Depot, Altoona, Pa.,** it will be made manifest to you that wearing apparel at least can be sold much cheaper than ever before, as the following figures will clearly demonstrate:

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Overcoats, heavy, at	$2.25	*Men's Suits, for business wear, at*	7.85
Men's Overcoats, black, at	5.00	*Men's Suits, for fine dress, at*	5.75
Men's Overcoats, chinchilla, at	4.75	*Men's Suits, for fine dress, at*	6.85
Men's Overcoats, heavy chinchilla, at	5.50	*Men's Suits, very fine, at*	$8.25 and 12.15
Men's Overcoats, heavy beaver, at	8.75	*Men's Suits, the very finest, at*	$15.25, $18.00 and 18.00
Men's Overcoats, finer grades, up to	20.00	*Men's Heavy Coats, at*	$1.25, $2.00 and 3.50
Men's Ulsters, heavy and serviceable, at	4.50	*Youths' Suits, the cheapest and nicest assortment in the city.*	
Men's Ulsters, finer and better, at	6.50	*Boys' Suits, of all textures and prices, and guaranteed the cheapest in the city.*	
Men's Ulsters, still finer and better,	12.75		
Men's Suits, neat but not nobby, at	2.75		

PANTALOON DEPARTMENT.

Men's heavy Jean Pantaloons, at	75c. and 90c.	Men's Pantaloons, various styles, from $3.50 to	4.75
Men's better Pantaloons, at	$1.25	A fine assortment of spring-bottom Pantaloons, in prices ranging from $1.50 to $4.75.	
Men's Dress Pantaloons, at	1.75	Vests from 25c. up.	
Men's Black Doeskin Pantaloons, at	2.25	THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PANTALOONS IN THE CITY.	
Men's fine Dress Pantaloons, at	2.50		
Men's Cassimere Pantaloons, at	2.75		

HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT.—Wool Hats at 35c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25; Stiff Wool Hats, latest styles, at 50c., 60c., 85c., $1.00 and $1.25; Fur Hats at 50c., 90c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50; Stiff Fur Hats at $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00; Boys' and Youths' Hats from 25c. to $1.75; Caps for fall and winter wear, all styles and sizes, at 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25. THE LARGEST STOCK, LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.—Good Colored Dress Shirts at 35c.; Better Shirts at 50c.; Finer Shirts at 75c.; White Shirts at 50c.; Better White Shirts at 75c.; Very Good White Shirts at $1.00; Best White Shirts at $1.50; Unlaundried Shirts at 25c., 35c. and 50c.; Undershirts and Drawers at 25c., 40c., 50c. and 75c. each; Red Flannel Shirts at 75c., $1.25 and $1.50 each; Men's Cotton Hose, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 5c., 25c. and 50c.; Wool Hose, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Trunks and Valises in the City.

☞ Persons in city and country wishing to test the truth of the above assertions in relation to our goods and prices are respectfully invited to call at

Charles Simon's New Clothing Depot,

In Dr. Christy's Building, in rear of P. R. R. Passenger Depot.

Corner 11th Avenue and 13th Street, - - ALTOONA, PA.

S. B. CORN & CO., ALTOONA.

Grand Opening
—OF—
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
HATS AND CAPS! HATS AND CAPS!
Furnish'g Goods, &c.,
For Gents, Youths, Boys and Children.

ONE PRICE AND FAIR DEALING IN ALL CASES!

☞ The above Goods are entirely new and guaranteed the finest, best and cheapest in the city. Call and examine.

S. B. CORN & CO.,
1307 Eleventh Avenue, ALTOONA, PA.

S. B. CORN & CO., ALTOONA.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The Highest Price in Cash or Trade

WILL BE PAID FOR

ALL KIND OF FURS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING STORE.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Sept. 26, 1879.-6m.

B. O. Oeschger,
FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

SHOP one door west of Huntley's store, where choice samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest and best style, and at the lowest living price. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior clothing can be bought ready-made. ☞ A trial is earnestly solicited. B. O. OESCHGER.

Ebensburg, May 23, 1879.-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of F. A. Shoemaker, Assignee of David Brookbank for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for confirmation, on the first Monday of December next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1879.-3t.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

GET ALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN

—ON THE SUBJECT OF—

Cheap Groceries!

By reading the advertisements, circulars, price-lists, etc., of other dealers, and then go to

F. P. CONFER'S
MODEL GROCERY STORE!
1324 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 10th & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,

And "confer" your patronage on a man who can not only show you the largest, most varied and complete stock of goods ever offered for sale in that city, comprising everything fresh and pure in the way of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, Green, Dried and Canned FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., but can and does sell at prices fully as cheap if not a little cheaper than any other man or firm in the business, no matter where they reside or what inducements they offer.

☞ Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him by his friends in Cambria county and elsewhere, and hoping for a continuance and increase of the same, the subscriber respectfully invites everybody to call and examine his goods and prices before buying at any other house. F. P. CONFER,

Feb. 28, 1879. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of John Wagner, Assignee of Peter Trexler for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for confirmation, on the first Monday of December next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 14, 1879.-3t.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PAPER MAKING.

THE FIRST PAPER MILL—RAPID PROGRESS IN THE ART.

The first American paper mill of which there is any account was owned by William Rittinghuysen, and was built in 1690, in Roxborough, near Philadelphia, on a stream still called Paper Mill Run. During the succeeding century the paper trade progressed slowly, but in 1803 an impetus was given to it by the introduction of improved machinery, and as early as 1847 these improvements were in use in all the mills in the country.

At that time there were 600 paper mills in operation, representing a capital of about $16,000,000. The yearly imports were $164,179, and the exports $[illegible]. In 1854, the number of mills had increased to 750, making 125,000 tons of paper per year. At this time, owing to the scarcity of the product, the prices were very high. The New York *Tribune*, which had recently enlarged its sheet, was reduced to its former size, and the *Sun*, the oldest penny paper was also made smaller. Others raised their prices. The printing paper bill of the New York *Times* for that year was $60,000, and that of the *Journal of Commerce* $50,000. These bills were then considered enormous, but in comparison with those of to-day they are small. The *Sun*, even with the low price paid for paper at the present day, annually expends $300,000 for the material—nearly three times the amount of the combined bills of those two newspapers. It is estimated, also, that the 2,000 tons of paper now annually consumed by the *Sun* would have been nearly or quite enough to have supplied all the newspapers published in New York city at that time.

In 1856 the consumption of paper in the United States was equal to that of England and France together. The highest price ever paid was in 1864, when newspaper stock was sold at 28 cents, and book paper at 45 cents per pound. This, however, was of short duration. These facts go to illustrate the great advance of the trade during these years, and since that time the growth has been so rapid, and has assumed such enormous proportions, that it now ranks among the greatest industries of the age. The use of straw and wood as ingredients has been largely instrumental in its growth and advance. Improvements in paper-making machinery are constantly being made, which lessen the labor and tend to cheapen and perfect the manufacture of paper.

At the present time, the United States is making more than one-third of all the paper made in the world. The product is about 1,830 tons daily, amounting to about 640,500 tons per year. There are now 927 mills, representing a capital of at least $100,000,000. These mills employ 22,000 persons, who draw about $9,520,000 in salaries per year. It is estimated that the entire paper interest, including manufacturing, printing, and publishing, furnishes employment to 75,000 persons.

New York makes the most paper.—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio rank next in order named. The growth of this industry has been very rapid of late years in the Western States. The introduction of the new Bullock printing presses of extra width into the press rooms of the large dailies, has opened a new field of usefulness for the newspaper interest, and many paper makers are hastening to increase and enlarge their machinery in order to compete for orders.

Paper now enters very largely into the manufacture of many of the most useful and necessary articles, and new discoveries of its utility are daily being made. The different grades and qualities of paper number at least twenty-five, and vary from the finest writing to the coarsest rooming and sheathing paper. Of these numerous grades, newspaper stock is most largely made, but writing and book papers represent the largest capital, and are the most important branches of the trade. Our fine papers now equal, if they do not excel, the finest grades of paper produced in Europe, and they are daily being improved upon. Of wood pulp paper also it is estimated that about 32,000 tons per year are made.

Within the past five years the paper trade has suffered in the general depression of business. The prices have been very low, and the demand small, compared with former years; but within the past year the trade has revived considerably, and although the prices still rule low, the demand has increased, and a more hopeful feeling exists in the market. It is not probable that there will be more than slight advance, if any, in prices, for at least a few years to come, but as the consumers are enlarging their orders mills which have been standing idle have begun running again and a general revival of the trade is predicted.

At the present prices there is a fair profit to the manufacturers, and with larger orders they can easily gain a comfortable return for capital and labor. The United States is far more fortunate than any of the European countries in this respect. There is a very marked depression abroad, especially in England, where the paper trade is at a very low ebb, paper being almost given away, while the demand is comparatively small with no prospect of any increase. The United States is importing less paper every year; while the exports now amounting to about $1,700,000 per annum, are steadily increasing.

CURING HAMS.—To 5 gallons of water add 9 pounds of salt—half coarse, half fine—3 ounces of saltpetre, 3 lbs. of brown sugar, 1 pint of molasses, 1 heaping tablespoonful of saleratus. Boil all together and skim. Let it stand till cold, then pour over the hams, which have been rubbed with a little fine salt and packed in a barrel. Let them lie in the brine five or six weeks, after which drain and smoke.

The same preparation is used for pickling beef. A pork barrel will answer for pickling beef, but after being once used for this purpose, must never again be employed as a pork barrel. Many losses occur from ignorance of this fact. Those who have only a few hams to cure or lack barrels for holding brine, will find the following method nearly as good as the other: For 150 pounds of meat, take 1½ ounces of saltpetre, 1 quart of fine salt, with enough molasses to make a paste. Rub well with this mixture on the flesh side; let the hams lie four weeks; then smoke two days. Remove from the smoke house and paint with black pepper and strong vinegar. After this, place them in paper sacks to secure from flies.

EAT ONIONS.—Few people dream of the many virtues of onions, and these few are enthusiastic for the beneficent bulb, and believe it a panacea from every ill. Lung and liver complaints are certainly benefited, often cured, by a free consumption of onions, either cooked or raw. Colds yield to them like magic. Don't be afraid of them—especially if you are married. Taken at night all offense will be wanting by morning, and the good effects will amply compensate for the trifling annoyance. Taken regularly, they greatly promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the juice of onions to a syrup, and taken as a medicine, answers the purpose very well, but fried, roasted or boiled onions are better. Onions are a very cheap medicine, within everybody's reach, and they are not by any means so "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a neglect of their use will necessitate.

THE LATCH STRING ALWAYS OUT
J.W.

A STANDING INVITATION

And the right kind of

A WELCOME

To all

VISITORS AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

GRAND DEPOT,

Which is now one of

THE CITY SIGHTS

Being

The Largest DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, and general outfitting House thus far established.

A FAULTLESS NEW STOCK FOR AUTUMN NOW OPENING.

Orders for samples sent to persons who cannot purchase in person.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Grand Depot, - - - 13th Street,

Philadelphia.

THE LATEST NEWS AND BEST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IN GREAT PROFUSION AT

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones, I remain, as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1879.

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,
As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
TRY IT
S.F.T.
ESTABLISHED 1856.
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
STUART & BRO. LIMITED, AGENTS, N.Y.
MEDALS AWARDED
PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
SOFT FINISH

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,

—ALWAYS HAVE THE—

Largest and Cheapest Stock of

Dry and Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,

to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, having located in the office and residence owned and recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. ☞ A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. Anæsthetics carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [5-30,'79.-tf.]

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.

J. C. McGINLEY'S

DINING ROOMS!

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA

FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.

Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street [1-21,'76.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

LEANING TOWERS.

Of leaning towers, perhaps the most remarkable, certainly the most widely known, is the celebrated one at Pisa in Italy. It is one hundred and eighty-seven feet in height, being ascended by three hundred and fifty-five steps, and is inclined from the perpendicular rather more than fourteen feet. Erected about 1174, this beautiful structure is built of marble and granite, having eight stories, each formed of arches supported by columns, the several stories being divided by ornamental cornices. Being unconnected with the neighboring buildings, it was probably intended to be used as a belfry. Notwithstanding its inclination and the fact that seven hundred years have elapsed since the erection of the structure, it has withstood the ravages of time with more than ordinary success, exhibiting at the present time hardly any perceptible sign of decay. It would seem that the tower has not always presented the peculiar appearance which it has now assumed, for in the Campo Santa, a neighboring burial ground, the cloisters of which are ornamented with curious paintings on stucco, there exists a representation of the tower in an upright position. These paintings are supposed to have been executed about 1300, more than one hundred years after the tower was built; so that it may be considered pretty certain that the inclination was caused by the gradual sinking of the earth, as is the case with those at Bologna in the same country. The taller of these latter, that of Asinelli, was built in 1109. It is over three hundred feet high, and has been stated to incline two feet and a half. It may be ascended from the interior by five hundred steps; and the summit commands an extensive view of the neighboring cities of Imola, Ferrara and Modena. The lesser tower of the two, that of Garisendi or Garissnidi, compared by Dante to the stooping giant Antæus, is about one hundred and forty feet high, and deviates seven or eight feet from the perpendicular. It has been found by experiment that most lofty buildings of any antiquity are slightly inclined from an upright position. In Italy, besides those already mentioned, numerous other instances are to be found. The bell-tower of St. Mary Zibenica at Venice leans; also towers at Ravenna, and between Ferrara and Venice.

The most remarkable leaning tower in Great Britain is that of Caerphilly Castle, Glamorganshire. Being but between seventy and eighty feet high, it is eleven feet out of the perpendicular. The castle of which the tower forms a part was built about 1221, and the canting of the tower is said to have been caused by an explosion of hot liquid metal used by the occupants of the castle to pour on the heads of their enemies, at a siege which took place in 1326. There are also leaning towers at Brigenorth Castle in Shropshire and Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire, both caused by the use of gunpowder during the Civil War between King Charles and his Parliament.

IT is well to turn up several square feet of the earth of the poultry-yard with a spade every now and then, as it will not only furnish the fowls with fresh meat in the shape of worms, but give them an opportunity to exercise themselves at scratching. It also turns under the droppings and makes the yard more healthful.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic; and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood, Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.

Get some this day.

Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y. Send for Circular.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

LILLY'S, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and adjoining townships. Office and residence on railroad street, opposite Passenger station, where night and day calls will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance or weather. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Lilly's, March 14, 1879.-1y.

DR. M. J. BUCK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Julian street, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Consultations in both German and English. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-5,'77.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

☞ Office and residence adjoining Post-Office, St. Augustine, Cambria county, Pa. [4-4.-1y.]

ELECTRICAL JEWELRY.

WHAT MINIATURE BATTERIES UPON THE PERSON WILL DO.

Every one is more or less acquainted with the advances made in the use of electricity, particularly in the way of lighting and as a motive power, but few would ever have suspected that it was likely to be applied to purposes of personal adornment. Such, however, is the case, for M. Trouve has found the means of applying it in a most ingenious manner to certain articles of jewelry. The applications of it are comparatively unlimited, but a description of a few articles will suffice to give the reader an idea of the invention. Take, first of all, a breast-pin consisting of a death's head enameled, with movable eyes of diamonds or rubies, and the lower jaw articulated. At the pleasure of the wearer, by means to be described presently, it can be made to roll its eyes and chatter its gumless teeth. Another pin is surmounted by a small golden drum on which is seated on its tail a little rabbit holding in its fore paws two drum-sticks, with which it beats a tattoo when the electric current is applied. A third is an ornament for a lady's hair consisting of a bird covered all over with diamond points, which, on completing the circuit, flutters its wings and produces a curious effect. One of these was made for the Princess de Metternich. But the curious part of the Invention is the battery by which these objects are put in motion. Each of them is attached to an invisible wire, easily concealed in the garments of the hair; the other end of which is connected with a minute battery. This apparatus is not bigger than a pencil case, and can be easily carried unseen in the waistcoat pocket. It consists of a tube hermetically sealed containing in the upper half a pile composed of zinc and carbon inclosed in a case of hardened india-rubber (ebonite). The zinc and the carbon only occupy the upper portion of the tube, the lower containing the exciting liquid. So long as the tube is kept in a perpendicular position the pile is not reached by the liquid, and consequently no action takes place. But the moment it is placed horizontally, the acid acts on the pile, and a circuit is established which sets the moveable in action. Thus the wearer has only to vary the position of the tube to produce the motion or stop it at pleasure.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

WHAT A SINGLE BEAN PRODUCED.—The history of a single bean, accidentally planted in a garden at Southbridge, Mass., is traced by a newspaper correspondent, who figured out its produce for three years. The bean was planted in a rich, loamy soil, and when gathered in the autumn its yield, as counted, was "1,515 perfectly developed beans from a single stalk. Now, if a single bean produces 1,515 beans, and each bean produces 1,515 more, the sum total of the second year's product would be 2,295,225, equal to 1,195 pounds 597 quarts, or 2,390 army rations, equal to 18¾ bushels. This would be the product of the second year. Now, if we plant this product and the yield is the same, we have a product of 5,268,058,800,625 beans, equal to 1,371,890 tons, or 42,871,572 bushels, or 548,756,068 soldiers' rations. This third planting would give the steamship Great Eastern 92 full frieghts." Few beans, however, start so well as this one did.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK, Cashier.

Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTIES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

Removed to Bank Building

—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a cal before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

EBENSBURG

WOOLEN FACTORY!

COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Jones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in operation forthwith for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding, Dyeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, Cassimers and Yarn.

Having secured the services of an EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL man to manage the business, we can guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

F. H. BARKER.
ALVIN EVANS.
ED. JAMES.

Ebensburg, May 2, 1879.-tf.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1879.-1y.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'72.]

YOUNG AMERICA

STILL LEADS THE VAN!

THE GOLDEN BUBBLE BURSTS,

BUT THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON AT THE

Young America Clothing House

Is still a booming, bringing Relentless Slaughter to High Prices and Glad Tidings to all the People! Meantime Hundreds of Men, Women and Children continue to carry away armsful of Goods as the result of Fearful Financial Failures.

READ THE NEW PRICE LIST

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

—AT THE—

BIG "BOSS" CLOTHING HOUSE

OF CENTRAL PENNSY VANIA!

WE SNATCHED THESE

GOODS AT PRICES SO LOW

that we can sell you anything you want in the line of Clothing at figures no one has ever dreamed of.

THE PEOPLE ARE WILD!

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING!

A TERRIBLE PANIC FROM THE VERY START!

Customers will please call early in the morning to make their purchases, as we find it necessary in the afternoon to employ a police force to keep the surging mass of humanity in circulation.

FOLLOWING WE GIVE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE OFFER TO CASH BUYERS:

A Man's Good Working Suit for.......... that others sell for $3.50.	$ 2.75	A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for.......... that others sell for $13.00.	$10.00
A Man's Good Warm Suit for.......... that others sell for $6.00.	4.00	A Man's Good Warm Coat for.......... that others sell for $2.25.	1.50
A Man's Good Warm Suit for.......... that others sell for $7.00.	5.00	A Man's Good Working Pants for.......... that others sell for $1.00.	75c.
A Man's Good Business Suit for.......... that others sell for $9.00.	7.00	A Man's Good Dress Shirt for.......... that others sell for 75c.	50c.
A Man's Extra Good Business Suits for.... that others sell for $11.50.	9.00	A Man's Good Hat for.......... that others sell for 75c.	38c.
A Man's Good Dress Suit for.......... that others sell for $15.00.	12.00	A Boy's Good Hat for.......... that others sell for 40c.	25c.
A Man's Extra Good Dress Suit for.......... that others sell for $22.00.	18.00	A Child's Suit, from 5 to 9 years, (the child, not the suit,) for.......... that others sell for $3.25.	2.25
A Man's Good Overcoat for.......... that others sell for $3.50.	2.50	A Boy's Good Suit, from 9 to 12 years, (the boy, not the suit,) for.......... that others sell for $4.50.	3.00
A Man's Good Overcoat for.......... that others sell for $7.50.	5.0	A Man's Suit of Underclothing for.......... that others sell for 75c.	40c.
A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for.......... that others sell for $11.50.	8.		

DON'T INVEST YOUR MONEY IN CLOTHING

Before you examine the above priced Goods at the

Young America Clothing House,

Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

Sept. 26, 1879.-1m.

PIANOS and ORGANS!

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN PENN'A.

Having recently accepted the General Agency for Central Pennsylvania (in addition to our old territory), with headquarters and

LARGE STORE ROOM AT 1404 ELEVENTH AVE., ALTOONA,

IN CHARGE OF MR. GEORGE W. GOOD,

And being desirous of extending our already immense sales of the most celebrated and most desirable

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Ever introduced to a music-loving public, we respectfully invite all who are desirous of purchasing a

First-Class Instrument

OF EITHER KIND TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE SELL NO PIANO OR ORGAN

THAT WE CANNOT FULLY WARRANT, AND BEING THE

Largest Dealers in the State

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Our House was established in 1831 in Pittsburgh, where we will continue at No. 79 Fifth Avenue.

Instruments Sold on Small Monthly Payments.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PIANOS	ORGANS
Haines Brothers.	PALACE.
WEBER.	STERLING.
NEWTON & CO.	Mason & Hamlin.

GEO. W. GOOD,

1404 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,

[6-27.] 79 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [6m.]

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

Ever displayed in Altoona is now ready for inspection in unsurpassable elegance and unequalled variety at

GODFREY WOLF'S

POPULAR PIONEER

FASHION EMPORIUM!

AS TO QUALITY, NEATNESS, DURABILITY AND FIT, THE

ROCHESTER MAKE OF CLOTHING

Is really the best in the market, while in stock and prices we defy competition.

NO HOUSE IN BLAIR COUNTY CAN COMPARE WITH OUR'S,

So don't fail before investing in a new suit to call and inspect the goods at

GODFREY WOLF'S UNRIVALLED CLOTHING BAZAAR,

Twelfth Street, Next Door to the Postoffice, Altoona, Pa.

October 3, 1879.-tf. D. EINSTEIN, Manager.

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 —Official Reports, sent free.— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, - $50, - $100, - $500. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES *Prices reduced. Circulars free.* A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

INJUDICIOUS HORSE SHOEING.

Many, but not all, the smithshops in the country, says the *Western Farm Journal*, are mere places where they practice nailing clumsy bent pieces of iron to the bottom of horses' feet, mainly that by having sharp projections upon these the horse may be prevented from slipping when the roads are covered with ice. It is quite common that country horses go to the shop with feet grown well forward and downward, because upon the soft tilled ground, or, better still, the carpeted pasture, there is but little wear upon the farm horse's foot, and it grows apace. Now, to properly trim down a hoof greatly elongated by this process of growing forward and downward, the trimming should be done mainly on the bottom of the hoof. So much of it should be done there as can be done without getting too near the sensitive portion of the foot. A horse upon pasture during much of the season, and upon plowed ground much of the remainder, will have grown upon the bottom of the hoof a thick layer. This requires a very sharp tool to shave off, and most smiths are careless about keeping their buttress sharp enough for this work, and for this reason, and on account of the greater ease which attends chipping off the toe, after having set the shoe back from the point of the hoof, the average smith will practice this mode.

Now, a little reflection will enable any one to see that this kind of trimming will cause the pastern joint to be too much fixed, the toe being unnaturally elevated through the failure to cut away the undue thickening upon the bottom of the hoof in its front half. This setting of the shoe back from the part stated involves the cutting away, usually in a very rough manner, of the surplus which projects forward of the shoe. It also involves a large amount of rasping upon the face of the hoof, which in no case should be tolerated. This undue destruction of the crust of the hoof is one of the very worst features of this kind of shoeing, because a hoof mutilated upon its face dries out, becomes feverish and brittle, losing its elasticity.

During many years that we have kept horses for farm and other work, it has been our custom to stand by the smith in cases requiring the watchfulness, exacting that the surplus growth be removed, so far was consistent, from the bottom of the foot. This being done, we have required that the shoe be set close forward to the edge of the hoof, being shaped to suit the shape of the hoof, allowing no rasping of the face of the hoof, neither any cutting away of the toe after the shoe was fastened, except merely to trim off points, these sometimes appearing. We much prefer that the edge of the hoof shall be left projecting beyond the shoe an eighth, or even a fourth of an inch, rather than the face of the hoof receive a touch from the heathenish rasp. And we will add that an objection to this mode of shoeing, making equal with any yet named, is found in the abominable practice of driving nails so far back into the body of the hoof as to come close to and many times enter the sensitive portion. It will be readily seen that the shoe cannot be set far back without rendering it quite necessary to place the nails far back in the foot—too far indeed for safety.

TWENTY ACRES OF ARTICHOKES.—I planted artichokes first some years ago, says a correspondent of an agricultural paper, and have increased my fields until I now have twenty acres. My soil is a rich prairie, and the yield from 400 to 800 bushels per acre, with as little labor to raise as the same acreage of corn. The cultivation is about the same as corn, the stalks growing from 8 to 12 feet high. Here I turn the hogs on the middle of September, and let them root any time when the ground is not frozen from that date until next June. I raise from 200 to 300 each year, and find stock hogs need no better food while they last. I have never tried to fatten hogs on them exclusively, but in connection with corn think they do better than on corn alone. I think them about the cheapest crop I can raise, though this is an excellent corn country. My horses and cattle seem very fond of them, and appear to be as fond of the tops as of clover. The kinds I raise are known here as Red Brazilian and White French. The former is most generally grown. The white kind does not root so deeply, but lays more in clusters beneath the stalk. I think artichokes would be more extensively raised were it not for the idea that they cannot be destroyed. I have no difficulty in completely eradicating them by plowing under the last of July, as then the old tubers are decayed and the new ones have not begun to form. I would not like to raise hogs without artichokes.

APPLE BUTTER.—There are dozens of different ways of making apple butter, but here is one: Take eight gallons of new cider and two bushels of apples; if sweet, so much the better. Boil the cider down one third; then peel, core, and quarter the apples; put in as many as will cook conveniently, and, as they settle in the cider, add more until all are used. It will take six hours to cook the quantity named, as the apples must be cooked until they are perfectly soft and break down into a smooth mass. When nearly done, add spices and cinnamon to the taste. While cooking, the apples must be stirred constantly to prevent burning. When done, put into a clean new barrel or cask. Use a brass or copper kettle, as iron would give the butter a dark color, even if it did not injure the flavor. Some makers press the cooked apples through a coarse sieve or colander. The butter must be kept in a cool place, and, if frozen, all the better, say Northern housekeepers.

A FARMER writing to an exchange says: "I had a mare some years ago that had a large wart on her side, where the harness rubbed and kept it sore. In summer the flies made it worse. To prevent this I put on a good daub of tar, and in a few weeks the wart was killed and disappeared. I have frequently tried it since on cattle and horses and seldom had an occasion to use a second application. The remedy is simple and effectual.

IF your coal fire is low throw on a tablespoonful of salt, it will help it very much.